



WASHINGTON WILDLIFE & RECREATION PROGRAM: OUTDOOR RECREATION ACCOUNT

*POLICIES AND
PROJECT SELECTION*

10a

June 2006

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation

Our Mission Provide leadership and funding to help our partners protect and enhance Washington's natural and recreational resources for current and future generations.

Our Services Statewide strategic investments through policy development, grant funding, technical assistance, coordination, and advocacy.

Our Values Efficient, fair, and open programs conducted with integrity. The results foster healthy lifestyles and communities, stewardship, and economic prosperity in Washington.



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INTRODUCTION	<p>The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) was established in 1990 with the passage of Chapter 79A.15 RCW (Appendix A—recodified from 43.98A in 1999 and updated in 2005).</p> <p>WWRP provides funding assistance for a broad range of land protection, park development, habitat conservation, farmlands preservation, and outdoor recreation facilities. This landmark legislation and subsequent funding have come about through the support of the Governor, legislature, and dedication of groups such as the many organizations comprising the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition.</p>
IAC	<p>The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) administers WWRP. IAC is an executive branch agency composed of five citizen members appointed by the Governor, and three state agency directors. The term "IAC," however, commonly refers to this director/citizen Board <i>and</i> its staff, led by a Director. Whenever it is important to distinguish among these parties, this manual uses the words "<i>Board</i>," "<i>staff</i>," or "<i>Director</i>," as appropriate.</p>
Manual Authority and Scope	<p>This manual has been prepared to provide WWRP – Outdoor Recreation Account (ORA) information. It will provide the reader with a basic understanding of program definitions, characteristics, and guidelines. For more information on WWRP, see Manual #10b for the Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts and Manual #10f for the Farmland Preservation Program.</p> <p>This manual is created under the authority granted to IAC's Board in the enabling legislation for WWRP [RCW 79A.15.060(1), 79A.15.070(1) and (5), 79A15.120(4), and 79A15.130(4)]. It reflects the specific statutory requirements of Chapter 79A.15 RCW, Chapter 286 WAC, and policies of IAC.</p> <p>IAC's Board adopted the policies in this manual in a public meeting.</p>
Program Goals	<p>WWRP has two primary goals:</p> <p><i>First</i>, to assist with the rapid acquisition of the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses; and</p> <p><i>Second</i>, to develop existing public recreation land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p>

**INFORMATION
SOURCES**

Contact IAC at:

Natural Resources Building	Phone (360) 902-3000
1111 Washington Street, Floor 2 East	FAX (360) 902-3026
P.O. Box 40917	TDD (360) 902-1996
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917	E-mail: info@iac.wa.gov
Internet Web Site: http://www.iac.wa.gov/	

**Related
Publications**

Related IAC program manuals include:

- ▶ Planning Policies - #2
- ▶ Acquiring Land: Policies - #3
- ▶ Development Projects: Policies - #4
- ▶ IAC Application Forms and Procedures - #5
- ▶ Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement - #7
- ▶ Reimbursements: IAC/SRFB Grant Programs - #8
- ▶ WWRP: Habitat Conservation & Riparian Protection - #10b
- ▶ WWRP: Farmland Preservation Program - #10f

Each year, IAC publishes a brochure describing the grant programs available for that cycle. Additionally, IAC prepares annual schedules for all grant programs. These schedules identify important application deadlines as well as meeting dates and locations. (WWRP's funding process is outlined in *Project Selection Timeline*, page 16).

Contact IAC to obtain copies of these free publications. For persons with special needs, each can be made available in an alternative format.

Workshops

IAC conducts annual workshops to provide information about its funding programs. Workshops are generally held in the winter and/or early spring of each year at various state locations. Contact IAC for information about dates and locations.

Facility managers certify all IAC meeting sites as barrier free according to federal *Americans With Disabilities Act* or WAC 51.30.1100 standards. To request other disability accommodations, such as listening aids and/or alternative format handout material, contact IAC at least 14 days before the event.

ELIGIBILITY The eligibility requirements for the Outdoor Recreation Account are described below.

Eligible Project Sponsors By funding account and category, eligible participants are shown in the following table:

WWRP ORA ELIGIBLE PROJECT SPONSORS		
CATEGORY	STATE AGENCIES ¹	LOCAL AGENCIES ² including NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES
ORA – Local Parks	-	✓
ORA – State Lands Development and Renovation	WDNR and WDFW only	-
ORA – State Parks	State Parks only	-
ORA – Trails	✓	✓
ORA – Water Access	✓	✓

Legal Opinion A legal opinion by the project applicant's attorney is required for all first time applicants to WWRP. The opinion must state that the applicant is legally authorized to acquire and develop public open space, habitat, farmland, or recreation facilities. See Manual 5, *IAC Application Forms & Procedures* for more information.

Planning Requirements At least three months before IAC's first meeting (fall of even-numbered years) for funding consideration of WWRP outdoor recreation projects, applicants must establish eligibility by submitting evidence that their agency or organization has adopted a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. This plan is required for submittal of grant applications to WWRP. Plans accepted by IAC establish an applicant's eligibility for up to six years. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that plans and documents are current. For further information, consult Manual 2, *Planning Policies*.

¹ "State Agencies," means State Parks and the Washington Departments of Natural Resources (WDNR), General Administration, and Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

² "Local agencies" means a city, county, town, federally recognized Native American tribe, special purpose district, port district, or other political subdivision of the state providing services to less than the entire state if legally authorized to acquire and develop public open space, habitat, farmlands, riparian habitat, or recreation facilities.

ACCOUNTS AND CATEGORIES

By statute, WWRP funding is divided into four accounts: 1) the Habitat Conservation Account, 2) the Outdoor Recreation Account, 3) the Farmlands Preservation Account, and 4) the Riparian Protection Account.

Accounts

The accounts receive appropriated funds as determined by RCW 79A.15. The chart in Appendix B illustrates distribution of appropriated funds for WWRP and the amount available for each of the four accounts. The first two accounts contain specific funding categories.

Habitat Conservation Account

- ▶ Critical Habitat
- ▶ Natural Areas
- ▶ State Lands Restoration and Enhancement
- ▶ Urban Wildlife Habitat

Outdoor Recreation Account

- ▶ Local Parks
- ▶ State Lands Development and Renovation
- ▶ State Parks
- ▶ Trails
- ▶ Water Access

Each category is designed to provide for a specific project type.

Categorization of Projects

Projects submitted for WWRP funding assistance are placed in a category based on project characteristics, intent, and scope. As a part of the application process, an applicant submits the proposal to a specific WWRP category. IAC staff will review the applicant's choice for compliance with category criteria and definitions and notify applicants of any recommended changes. Staff's decision to change categories may be appealed to IAC's Director and, if necessary, IAC's Board..

A WWRP project will be evaluated in only one category. At the applicant's discretion, projects appropriate to more than one category may be divided into more than one "stand-alone" project and submitted separately.

A project's account-category is of major importance in the evaluation process. Any applicant's change to a project's account-category must be made by the technical completion deadline, unless otherwise authorized by the Director.

Grant Program Categories

WWRP categories for the Outdoor Recreation Account are described as follows:

ORA - Local Parks Category

- ▶ Provides, via acquisition, development, or renovation, property or facilities for active or passive outdoor recreation.
- ▶ Local agency projects may contain both upland and water oriented elements. Projects with a primary focus on upland recreation

elements, and all outdoor swimming pools, will be classified as local parks category projects.

ORA - State Lands Development and Renovation Category

- ▶ This category is available only to the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Natural Resources for development and renovation of outdoor recreation facilities.
- ▶ Development or renovation must occur on existing state recreation land.³
- ▶ Trails must be for non-motorized use and cannot be part of a street or roadway such as a sidewalk or unprotected road shoulder. Trails adjacent to a roadway that are separated by a physical barrier and are improved solely for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle use are eligible.

ORA - State Parks Category

- ▶ This category is available only to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for acquisition and/or development of State Parks.
- ▶ Projects involving renovation of an existing facility are ineligible.

ORA - Trails Category

- ▶ Provides for projects whose primary intent is to acquire, develop, or renovate pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, or cross-country ski trails.
- ▶ Trails must be for non-motorized use and cannot be part of a street or roadway such as a sidewalk or unprotected road shoulder. Trails adjacent to a roadway that are separated by a physical barrier and are improved solely for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle use are eligible.
- ▶ Projects may include land and/or facilities such as trailheads, parking, and rest/picnic/view areas and rest rooms that are directly related to an existing or proposed public trail.

ORA - Water Access Category

- ▶ Includes projects that solely or predominately provide physical access to shorelines for non-motorized water related recreation activities such as, but not limited to, boating, fishing and beach access.
- ▶ Acquisition, development, or renovation may include facilities that support water dependent recreation such as parking, rest rooms, picnic areas, access trails, fishing piers, platforms, swim beaches, boat access facilities, and water trails for non-motorized watercraft such as canoes and kayaks.

³ Lands currently owned by the state of Washington or land held in trust by the state.

**PROGRAM LIMITS
AND GUIDELINES**

IAC's intent is that its funds will be allocated to projects with the greatest need and those where the greatest benefit can be achieved.

**Statutory
Minimums**

RCW 79A.15.040 and
79A.15.050

Each WWRP category must receive a specified percentage of the funds appropriated for the program. While state law requires that these minimum percentages be met over the life of the program, it is IAC's intent to generally meet them, by category, each biennium. However, IAC's Board retains the discretion to forego these statutory minimums in any one biennium, should circumstances so warrant.

**Fund
Appropriation,
Recommended
Projects, and
Alternates**

WWRP funds are appropriated through the legislative process biennially and distributed by IAC during the first year of the biennium.

Each biennium IAC's Board recommends to the Governor specific projects for funding. These recommendations are in the form of a ranked list, by category, whose total value exceeds requested WWRP funding. More projects are recommended than requested funding in order that "alternate" projects can be ready if projects higher on the list are withdrawn, are unable to be completed, or use fewer funds than requested. These situations can occur due to problems such as finding a willing seller, obtaining permits, local bond passage, loss of matching resources, etc.

Projects that, because of their relative ranking, are beyond available funding levels are known as "alternate projects." Alternate projects are submitted in the ORA, usually in an amount equal to 50 percent of the dollar amount requested for each category. When possible, no fewer than six alternate projects are submitted.

**Legislative
Approval and
Appropriations**

After receiving the list from IAC, the Governor has the statutory authority to remove individual projects prior to forwarding final recommendations to the legislature. The legislature may also remove individual projects. Project lists approved by the legislature in any one biennium are to be completed to the fullest extent possible within the biennial appropriation. Biennial project lists are to remain active until funding is exhausted or no feasible projects remain. If a biennial list is completed and appropriation authority remains, these funds may be allocated subject to legislative appropriation to new projects in future biennia.

**Matching
Resources**

Normally, once every four years at a meeting six months before funding consideration, IAC establishes sponsor matching share requirements and fund request limits. When requiring a match from an applicant for IAC administered funds, or giving preference to an applicant that provides a match, it is the intent of the Board to do so to foster local commitment to the proposed project and to demonstrate that commitment, and to make funds from a given grant program (and revenue source) available to a greater number of projects.

WAC 286-13-045

Local Agencies and Native American Tribes. Local agencies and Native American tribes must match WWRP funds. By statute, the minimum sponsor match is 50 percent for *each* project.

1. The match may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Appropriations or cash
 - b. Bonds
 - c. Donations of cash, land, labor, equipment, and materials
 - d. Federal, state, local and private grants (includes IAC grants, see #2 below), and/or
 - e. Force account ⁴ labor, equipment, and materials.
2. An IAC grant may be used to help meet the match requirements of another IAC grant if:
 - a. The grants are not from the same IAC grant program.
 - b. Only elements eligible in *both* grant programs are counted as the match.
 - c. Each grant is evaluated independently and on its own merits, as if the match were coming from elsewhere.
 - d. The sponsor satisfies the requirement in #4 below.
3. WWRP funds will not exceed 50% of a project's total cost.
4. *Except for Native American tribes*, at least 10% of the total project cost must be provided in the form of a non-state, non-federal contribution.
5. *Not allowed as a match.*
 - a. Existing sponsor assets such as real property and/or developments.
 - b. Costs that are double counted (that is, a cost incurred by a sponsor in a project that has been reimbursed by IAC shall not be used as a donation on another IAC project).
6. IAC will not reimburse more than the sponsor's "out-of-pocket" costs.

State Agencies. There is no state agency matching share requirement. However, all applicants are encouraged to contribute matching shares and reduce government costs to the greatest extent possible. This is typically reflected in the project evaluation criteria where preference points are sometimes given for non-governmental contributions.

Fund Limits

There are no minimum or maximum request levels in the following Outdoor Recreation Account categories: *state parks, trails, and water access*. To more widely distribute funds available in the *local parks and state lands development and renovation categories*, the fund limits are as follows.

⁴ "Force account" means to use the applicant agency's/organization's employees as opposed to a contractor's staff, volunteers, or others.

Local Parks

- The maximum WWRP share for *local parks category* acquisition projects is \$500,000 each.
- The maximum WWRP share for *local parks category* development projects is \$300,000 each.
- The maximum WWRP share for *local parks category* combination projects (acquisition and development/renovation) may not exceed \$500,000, of which not more than \$300,000 may be for development costs.

State Lands Development and Renovation

- The minimum WWRP share is \$25,000 per project.
- The maximum WWRP share is \$250,000 per project.

Cost increases are not allowed. This means the grant amount will not be increased once the project has been evaluated. Project cost overruns become the responsibility of the sponsor.

Administration, Architecture, Engineering.

Direct administrative costs for acquisition of real property are limited to no more than five percent of the total acquisition cost.

Architecture and Engineering costs for development and/or renovation projects are limited to twenty percent of the total development and/or renovation project cost.

Additional information about eligibility and reimbursement ceilings for these elements is contained in IAC policy Manuals 3, *Acquiring Land* (administration costs) and 4, *Development Projects: Policies*, (A&E).

Phased Projects

IAC recommends that agencies consider the potential program difficulties that high dollar projects usually create and, for this reason, to discuss phasing/staging with IAC staff. Staged projects are subject to the following parameters:

- Approval of any single stage is limited to that stage; no approval or endorsement is given or implied toward future stages.
- Each stage must stand on its merits as a viable or complete recreation experience.
- Each stage must be submitted as a separate application.
- Progress and sponsor performance on other grants may be considered by IAC when making decisions on current project proposals.

**Availability of
Matching Share**

Applicants must have matching funds available for expenditure prior to IAC granting funding approval. Match deadlines are listed in the "Project Selection Timeline" (page 16).

When one IAC grant is used to match another, the "certification of match" will be tentative, conditioned on receipt of the other grant or on the sponsor providing the match from other resources. The applicant will have a maximum of six months from the time of the first grant award to meet the match requirements of that grant. To prevent a backlog of unspent grant funds, the applicant must expedite completion of the project. The IAC required completion date would apply to the earlier of the two grants.

For those projects requiring ballot issues to secure the required local matching share, applicants are advised to plan accordingly. Projects without proof of matching funds availability may be declared ineligible and/or passed over for other projects with the local match in place. Such decisions are based on IAC's confidence in the applicant's ability to have the match in place when required.

**Multi-Site
Development or
Renovation**

These conditions apply to the eligibility of development or renovation projects that include more than a single location:

- ▶ All elements, across all sites, must be of the same type (for example, fishing docks, vault toilets, parking, etc.).
- ▶ All elements must be in no more than two adjacent counties and/or within the same recreation area, natural area or wildlife area.
- ▶ All elements must meet the Office of Financial Management's capital project criteria, defined in the biennial publication *Washington State Capital Plan Instructions*.
- ▶ Funding for each site may total no more than \$50,000.
- ▶ No more than five sites may be included in a single project.
- ▶ This multi-site policy applies to the State Lands Development and Renovation category only.

**Eligible Project
Activities**

Acquisition. Acquisition includes the purchase of perpetual interest in real property or non-perpetual interests such as leases and easements. Acquisition of non-perpetual interests must be for at least 50 years and may not be revocable at will.

Incidental costs related to acquisition are eligible. Additional rules for land acquisition may be found in IAC Manual 3, *Acquiring Land*.

Development. Complete guidelines for development projects are found in IAC Manual 4, *Development Projects: Policies*. Eligible project elements by category include:

Local Parks and State Parks

- Buildings (see note)
- Campgrounds
- Fishing floats
- Hard court areas
- Interpretive kiosks/signing
- Outdoor swim pools
- Parking
- Paths
- Picnic shelters
- Play areas
- Playing fields
- Rest rooms
- Roadways
- View areas.

Note: In these categories, buildings are an eligible cost; such elements as furnishings and equipment are ineligible unless consistent with Office of Financial Management Capital Budget Guidelines for state agency projects. These buildings typically include administrative offices, shops, and residences, and are eligible for reimbursement only if they are essential to the operation and maintenance of the assisted site.

State Lands Development and Renovation

- Campgrounds
- Fishing piers and platforms
- Interpretive kiosks/signs
- Launch ramps/floats
- Parking
- Paths/trails
- Picnic shelters
- Rest rooms
- Roads
- Viewpoints

Trails

- Benches, tables
- Interpretive kiosks/signing
- Parking
- Restrooms
- Roadways
- Site preparation
- Trail surfacing
- Viewpoints.

Water Access

- Buoys
- Fishing piers and platforms
- Interpretive kiosks/signs
- Launch ramps/floats
- Parking
- Paths
- Picnic shelters
- Rest rooms
- Roads
- Swimming beaches.

Ineligible Project Activities and Elements

Several sources are used to determine project eligibility; including Chapter 79A.15 RCW and the category information on page 4 of this manual. The following WWRP project elements are ineligible for funding consideration:

- Animal species introduction or propagation, other than biological controls for invasive species, etc.
- Concessionaire buildings.
- Cost not directly related to implementing the project such as indirect and overhead charges.
- Environmental cleanup of illegal activities (i.e., removal of derelict vessels, trash (dumping), methamphetamine labs, etc.).
- Fish or wildlife production facilities such as fish hatcheries for the production of sport fish populations.

- ▶ Indoor facilities such as community centers, environmental education or learning centers, gymnasiums, swimming and/or therapy pools, and covered ice-skating rinks.
- ▶ Offices, shops, residences, meeting and storage rooms except as described under "buildings" in the *state parks--local parks* section, above.
- ▶ Properties acquired via a condemnation action of any kind. On multi-parcel acquisitions sponsors may acquire those parcels that cannot be purchased from a willing buyer/willing seller via condemnation using only non-WWRP funds. Complete documentation of parcels acquired by WWRP funding versus those acquired entirely by sponsor funds under condemnation must be maintained and available. The value of parcels acquired via condemnation may not be used as part of the required local agency matching share.
- ▶ Routine operation and maintenance costs.

**Universal-Barrier
Free Access**

Sponsors must ensure that all facilities assisted with IAC funds meet current barrier-free standards. Several laws and codes provide construction designs that meet these standards (Americans With Disabilities Act, State Building Code: Accessibility, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, etc.). Program facilities not covered by these laws and codes are not exempt from barrier-free access. Sponsors must to the highest degree reasonable, make project elements accessible. To this end, applicants should refer to IAC's "Universal, Barrier-Free Access" policy in Manual 4, *Development Projects: Policies*.

Plans, project applications, cost estimates, and construction drawings must reflect compliance with facility access and signing requirements.

**PROJECT
EVALUATION**

Project evaluation is based on a set of questions adopted by IAC's Board. The questions are created from statutory and other criteria developed through a public process. The evaluation questions for each category may be found in Appendices C through G.

There are two sections to the evaluation criteria: team-scored questions and IAC-staff scored questions. In the first section, the evaluation team (see below) uses subjective criteria to score each project. Scores are based on each applicant's response to evaluation questions, graphics submitted or presented during the evaluation meeting, and summary application material made available in advance of the project's evaluation.

In the second section, IAC's staff scores the projects using objective measures, such as matching share, population, and conformance to growth management planning. Scores are based on material submitted by applicants and information obtained from the state Office of Financial Management and the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

Evaluation Process

Scores from sections one and two are combined for a project's total evaluation score.

A written evaluation process is used for the State Lands Development and Renovation category. Applicants submit materials for review and include written responses to the evaluation criteria for assessment of projects and development of a ranked list. Details for completing the evaluation materials are included in Manual 5, *IAC Application Forms & Procedures*.

Evaluations of all other ORA category projects involve an in-person oral and graphic presentation to the evaluation team by the applicant.

While IAC's evaluation meetings are open to anyone, they are not public hearings. As such, only applicant employees or designated spokespersons may address the evaluation team. At these meetings, an IAC staff member serves as nonvoting moderator. Scoring is by secret ballot. Scoring instructions are contained in the individual evaluation instruments. Following the meeting, *all* scores are tabulated and compiled to establish a ranked list of projects. The ranked list is the basis for funding recommendations to the IAC Board.

Evaluation Team

When recruiting individuals to evaluate projects, IAC staff shall attempt to select evaluators that possess a statewide perspective and are recognized for their experience and knowledge related to outdoor recreation in Washington state.

Local Parks Category

- ▶ Representatives from IAC's three Member Agencies (Depts. of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and State Parks & Recreation Commission).
- ▶ Four Local Agency (city, county) representatives
- ▶ Two-three "Citizens-At-Large" (depending on availability)

State Lands Development and Renovation

Because the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Wildlife are the only recipients of this category's funds, project evaluation is addressed between IAC, WDNR, and WDFW in a collaborative way according to the following policies:

- ▶ The evaluation team will include eight members.
- ▶ Representatives from IAC's three Member Agencies (Depts. of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and State Parks & Recreation Commission).
- ▶ Two-three Local Agency (city, county, park district, Native American tribe) representatives, and
- ▶ Two-three "Citizens-At-Large" (depending on availability; preference would be given to representatives from land trusts, wildlife and recreation groups, conservation clubs, trail groups, and federal agency experts).

State Parks Category

Because State Parks can be the only recipient of this category's funds,

project evaluation is addressed among IAC and State Parks in a collaborative way according to the following policies:

- a. IAC staff facilitates the meeting.
- b. State Parks staff and other interested parties comprise the evaluation team.
- c. IAC adopted WWRP State Parks Category evaluation criteria are used to evaluate projects.
- d. The evaluation meeting is open to the public.
- e. After evaluation, State Parks' Capital Committee may re-order the project list if changes are identified and supported by defined strategic needs when presented to the Parks Commission for approval.
- f. The Parks Commission may approve a project listing different from that established by the evaluation team if the changes are identified and supported with clear reasoning.
- g. Before submission to IAC's Board for approval, the Parks Commission must adopt the ranked project listing at one of its regularly scheduled meetings during which interested members of the public are given an opportunity to comment.
- h. Final adoption of the ranked listing, before submittal to the Governor, continues to reside with IAC, including the prerogative to re-order the list.

Trails Category

- Representatives from IAC's three Member Agencies (Depts. of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and State Parks & Recreation Commission).
- Three Local Agency representatives (preference given to members of IAC's State Trails Advisory Committee)
- Two-three "Citizens-At-Large" (depending on availability; preference given to representatives from recreational bicycle, equestrian and pedestrian trail groups, and federal agency experts).

Water Access Category

- Representatives from IAC's three Member Agencies (Depts. of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and State Parks & Recreation Commission).
- Three Local Agency (city, county) representatives
- Two-three "Citizens-At-Large" (depending on availability; preference given to representatives from such organizations as land trusts, wildlife and recreation groups, conservation clubs, and federal agency experts).

Public Hearings Board

The IAC is not a public hearings board before which land use issues are heard. To the extent possible, all project proposals should demonstrate adequate public notification and review and have the support of the public body applying for the grant.

**Review of
Proposed Project**

A state or local agency that is applying for funds for acquisition of property shall review its proposed project application with the county or city with jurisdiction over the project area prior to submitting a grant application to IAC. The applicant must provide documentation that this review has occurred. The appropriate county or city legislative authority may, at its discretion, submit a letter to the IAC Board identifying the authority's position with regard to the acquisition project. The Board shall make the letters received available to the Governor and the legislature when the prioritized WWRP project list is submitted.

RCW 79A.15.110

**PROJECT
IMPLEMENTATION****Combination
Projects**

Combination projects involve land acquisition and facility development and/or renovation. To help ensure timely completion of projects without tying up grant funds for extended periods, applicants must secure the property by one of the methods listed below. This action must be complete at least one month before IAC considers approval of funding such projects.

1. Acquisition under Waiver of Retroactivity policies outlined in *Manual 3, Acquiring Land: Policies*.
2. Have property in escrow pending IAC grant approval.
3. Obtain an option on the property that extends past the IAC funding meeting. *Execution of the option must occur within 90 days after the IAC funding meeting.*
4. Provide draft copies of all leases or easements to the IAC for review. Execution of the leases or easements must occur within 90 days after the funding meeting.

**Post Approval
Requirements**

After approval of funding, and prior to executing a Project Agreement, IAC's Director may request additional information. Applicants have 60 days, from the date the IAC Board approves funding, to submit any additional information requested. To expedite this process, IAC staff will request additional items *before* the IAC funding meeting.

After all post-approval materials have been supplied, the Agreement will be sent to the applicant, who is required to execute and return the signed agreement within 60 days.⁵ The applicant becomes the project sponsor on execution of the Agreement. Each Agreement will be written and monitored for compliance by IAC staff (*Manual 7, Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement*).

⁵ IAC Board policy adopted April 2, 2004. Also see WAC 286-13-040(4).

Progress Policy By IAC policy, sponsors must complete funded projects promptly. To help ensure reasonable but timely project completion, accountability, and the proper use of funds, applicants will:

- Only submit projects that can be completed within four years of the grant award.
- Provide assurances that the project can be completed within a reasonable time frame, which does not exceed the Board approved implementation period.
- Provide written certification of matching fund availability before the IAC funding meeting.
- Submit the post approval materials required within 60 days of funding approval.
- Develop milestones and a timeline for project implementation that does not exceed four years.
- Begin project implementation quickly and aggressively so as to show measurable progress towards meeting project milestones. IAC may terminate projects that do not meet critical milestones established in the Agreement.

By June 1st of each year, IAC staff will review the status of WWRP projects that remain incomplete three or more years from the date of funding approval. The sponsors of these projects will be asked to provide assurances that their projects will be completed and funds expended within the agreement period. Assurances may include:

- Purchase and sale agreements
- Proof of permitting approvals
- Construction contracts
- Other significant milestones listed in the grant agreement.

If satisfactory assurances are not provided, the agreement period will lapse or the Director will terminate the project. Additional information about the progress policy is found in Manual 7, *Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement*.

Project Completion When a project is completed, sponsors have 90 days to submit the final bill and supporting documents needed to close the project. If the bill and documentation is not submitted within six months of project completion, IAC's Board may terminate the project without payment.

Conversions A "conversion" occurs when interests in real property and facilities acquired, developed, renovated, enhanced or restored with WWRP funds are converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved and described in the project agreement with IAC.

Recreation land and facilities purchased with WWRP funds shall not be converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved without prior approval by IAC's Board.

IAC may only approve a conversion under conditions that assure the substitution or replacement of interest in real property or facilities that are of at least equal fair market value and public benefit at the time of replacement. Real property interests and facilities must also be of as nearly equivalent or greater usefulness and location, if physically and/or biologically feasible; satisfy needs in current plans; and be eligible to receive a grant in the WWRP account and category from which funds were originally allocated, unless otherwise authorized by the Board.

Excepted are conversions approved by IAC's Board which include but are not limited to: conditions brought about by nature, fire, and projects authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) under the National Trails System Act [§ 8(d), 16 U.S.C. § 1247(d)] that shall automatically convert if reactivated for rail purposes under an ICC order. Substitution or replacement with interest in real property, facilities, or moneys, which are of at least equal fair market value at the time of replacement, may be required.

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**PROJECT
SELECTION
TIMELINE**
Even Years

While the steps in the funding process remain consistent each grant cycle, IAC's Director may adjust actual dates. For this reason, and since other important dates exist, applicants are encouraged to obtain the full WWRP program schedule, revised prior to each grant cycle.

May, Even Years

IAC Accepts Project Applications. Applications are due for the funding cycle in early May of each even-numbered year. Applications received after the deadline will be returned unless IAC's director has approved a late submission. Each application is assigned to an IAC grants manager.

May-July, Even Years

Project Reviews. The assigned IAC grants manager will review the application and provide written feedback to the applicant acknowledging receipt and seeking any additional or clarifying information needed. Within a few weeks applicants will be invited to a project review meeting. At this meeting volunteers and IAC staff will review projects to ensure they are eligible, identify any issues of concern, and provide feedback on the strengths and weaknesses of each proposal. Applicants then have an opportunity to consult with staff to determine what, if any, changes they want to make to improve the project. All changes must be completed by the scheduled technical completion deadline.

Note: A written review process is used for the *state lands development and renovation* category.

July, Even Years

IAC Submits Biennial Budget Request. In July of each even-numbered year, IAC's Board sets WWRP's budget request level for the next biennium.

August, Even Years

Evaluations. Evaluation teams evaluate projects, scores are tabulated, and projects are ranked based upon the evaluation scores.

September, Even Years

IAC Approves the Project List. In an open public meeting, IAC's Board considers the recommendations of the evaluation teams, written public comments submitted prior to the meeting, and public testimony at the meeting. IAC's Board then approves the list of projects for submittal to the Governor by November 1. When considering a list of projects for recommendation, IAC will use both anticipated available funding and project evaluation results as a basis for determining the length of the list to be submitted. This list will normally exceed anticipated funding.

Applicants are cautioned that IAC Board recommendation of project lists to the Governor is not the same as funding approval.

October-December, Even Years

Governor Approves Projects. Typically, the Governor's budget includes funding for many but not all of the projects recommended. The Governor may remove project(s) from the list recommended by IAC's Board, but may not re-rank or add projects to the list.

January-May, Odd Years

Legislature Approves Projects. The Governor submits this list in the Capital Budget Request to the legislature for review and approval. The legislature may remove project(s) from the list submitted by the Governor, but may not re-rank or add projects to the list.

May-July, Odd Years

Matching Funds Availability. Local agencies, Native American tribes and lead entities must provide proof of the availability of matching funds by the match certification deadline.

IAC Approves Project Funding. IAC meets to make final funding decisions for WWRP projects that were recommended to the Governor the previous November and subsequently approved by the legislature. Projects not funded at this meeting may be subsequently funded with unused dollars from higher ranked projects that are completed under budget or submitted for a later funding cycle.

Post Approval. After the IAC approves the final grant awards, applicants submit post approval materials, which are due within 60 days of funding approval. IAC staff will prepare and issue the project agreement between the state and the applicant. Once the agreement is signed the applicant, now referred to as the project sponsor, may begin implementation of the funded project.



APPENDIX A

Chapter 79A.15 RCW

ACQUISITION OF HABITAT CONSERVATION AND OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS

RCW 79A.15.005, Findings.

The legislature finds:

- (1) That Washington possesses an abundance of natural wealth in the form of forests, mountains, wildlife, waters, and other natural resources, all of which help to provide an unparalleled diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities and a quality of life unmatched in this nation;
- (2) That as the state's population grows, the demand on these resources is growing too, placing greater stress on today's already overcrowded public recreational lands and facilities, and resulting in a significant loss of wildlife habitat and lands of unique natural value;
- (3) That public acquisition and development programs have not kept pace with the state's expanding population;
- (4) That private investment and employment opportunities in general and the tourist industry in particular are dependent upon the continued availability of recreational opportunities and our state's unique natural environment;
- (5) That if current trends continue, some wildlife species and rare ecosystems will be lost in the state forever and public recreational lands will not be adequate to meet public demands;
- (6) That there is accordingly a need for the people of the state to reserve certain areas of the state, in rural as well as urban settings, for the benefit of present and future generations.

It is therefore the policy of the state to acquire as soon as possible the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses, and to develop existing public recreational land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations.

[1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 1. Formerly RCW 43.98A.005.]

RCW 79A.15.010, Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Acquisition" means the purchase on a willing seller basis of fee or less than fee interests in real property. These interests include, but are not limited to, options, rights of first refusal, conservation easements, leases, and mineral rights.
- (2) "Committee" means the interagency committee for outdoor recreation.
- (3) "Critical habitat" means lands important for the protection, management, or public enjoyment of certain wildlife species or groups of species, including, but not limited to, wintering range for deer, elk, and other species, waterfowl and upland bird habitat, fish habitat, and habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.
- (4) "Local agencies" means a city, county, town, tribe, special purpose district, port district, or other political subdivision of the state providing services to less than the entire state.
- (5) "Natural areas" means areas that have, to a significant degree, retained their natural character and are important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical, or similar features of scientific or educational value.
- (6) "Special needs populations" means physically restricted people or people of limited means.
- (7) "Trails" means public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians.
- (8) "Urban wildlife habitat" means lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area.

(9) "Water access" means boat or foot access to marine waters, lakes, rivers, or streams.

[1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 2. Formerly RCW 43.98A.010.]

RCW 79A.15.010, Definitions. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Acquisition" means the purchase on a willing seller basis of fee or less than fee interests in real property. These interests include, but are not limited to, options, rights of first refusal, conservation easements, leases, and mineral rights.

(2) "Committee" means the interagency committee for outdoor recreation.

(3) "Critical habitat" means lands important for the protection, management, or public enjoyment of certain wildlife species or groups of species, including, but not limited to, wintering range for deer, elk, and other species, waterfowl and upland bird habitat, fish habitat, and habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.

(4) "Farmlands" means any land defined as "farm and agricultural land" in RCW 84.34.020(2).

(5) "Local agencies" means a city, county, town, federally recognized Indian tribe, special purpose district, port district, or other political subdivision of the state providing services to less than the entire state.

(6) "Natural areas" means areas that have, to a significant degree, retained their natural character and are important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical, or similar features of scientific or educational value.

(7) "Riparian habitat" means land adjacent to water bodies, as well as submerged land such as streambeds, which can provide functional habitat for salmonids and other fish and wildlife species. Riparian habitat includes, but is not limited to, shorelines and near-shore marine habitat, estuaries, lakes, wetlands, streams, and rivers.

(8) "Special needs populations" means physically restricted people or people of limited means.

(9) "State agencies" means the state parks and recreation commission, the department of natural resources, the department of general administration, and the department of fish and wildlife.

(10) "Trails" means public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians.

(11) "Urban wildlife habitat" means lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area.

(12) "Water access" means boat or foot access to marine waters, lakes, rivers, or streams.

[2005 c 303 § 1; 1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 2. Formerly RCW 43.98A.010.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14:
"Sections 1 through 14 of this act take effect July 1, 2007." [2005 c 303 § 17.]

RCW 79A.15.020, Habitat conservation account.

The habitat conservation account is established in the state treasury. The committee shall administer the account in accordance with chapter 79A.25 RCW and this chapter, and shall hold it separate and apart from all other money, funds, and accounts of the committee.

[2000 c 11 § 65; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 3. Formerly RCW 43.98A.020.]

RCW 79A.15.030, Allocation and use of moneys -- Grants. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter shall be divided equally between the habitat conservation and outdoor recreation accounts and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in this chapter.

(2) Moneys deposited in these accounts shall be invested as authorized for other state funds, and any earnings on them shall be credited to the respective account.

(3) All moneys deposited in the habitat conservation and outdoor recreation accounts

shall be allocated under RCW 79A.15.040 and 79A.15.050 as grants to state or local agencies for acquisition, development, and renovation within the jurisdiction of those agencies, subject to legislative appropriation. The committee may use or permit the use of any funds appropriated for this chapter as matching funds where federal, local, or other funds are made available for projects within the purposes of this chapter.

(4) Projects receiving grants under this chapter that are developed or otherwise accessible for public recreational uses shall be available to the public on a nondiscriminatory basis.

(5) The committee may make grants to an eligible project from both the habitat conservation and outdoor recreation accounts and any one or more of the applicable categories under such accounts described in RCW 79A.15.040 and 79A.15.050.

[2000 c 11 § 66; 1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 4. Formerly RCW 43.98A.030.]

Outdoor recreation account: Chapter 79A.25 RCW.

RCW 79A.15.030, Allocation and use of moneys -- Grants. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter shall be divided as follows:

(a) Appropriations for a biennium of forty million dollars or less must be allocated equally between the habitat conservation account and the outdoor recreation account.

(b) If appropriations for a biennium total more than forty million dollars, the money must be allocated as follows: (i) Twenty million dollars to the habitat conservation account and twenty million dollars to the outdoor recreation account; (ii) any amount over forty million dollars up to fifty million dollars shall be allocated as follows: (A) Ten percent to the habitat conservation account; (B) ten percent to the outdoor recreation account; (C) forty percent to the riparian protection account; and (D) forty percent to the farmlands preservation account; and (iii) any amounts over fifty million dollars must be allocated as follows: (A) Thirty percent to the habitat conservation account; (B) thirty percent to the outdoor recreation account; (C) thirty percent to the riparian protection

account; and (D) ten percent to the farmlands preservation account.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 303, Laws of 2005, moneys deposited in these accounts shall be invested as authorized for other state funds, and any earnings on them shall be credited to the respective account.

(3) All moneys deposited in the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, riparian protection, and farmlands preservation accounts shall be allocated as provided under RCW 79A.15.040, 79A.15.050, 79A.15.120, and 79A.15.130 as grants to state or local agencies for acquisition, development, and renovation within the jurisdiction of those agencies, subject to legislative appropriation. The committee may use or permit the use of any funds appropriated for this chapter as matching funds where federal, local, or other funds are made available for projects within the purposes of this chapter. Moneys appropriated to these accounts that are not obligated to a specific project may be used to fund projects from lists of alternate projects from the same account in biennia succeeding the biennium in which the moneys were originally appropriated.

(4) Projects receiving grants under this chapter that are developed or otherwise accessible for public recreational uses shall be available to the public.

(5) The committee may make grants to an eligible project from the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, riparian protection, and farmlands preservation accounts and any one or more of the applicable categories under such accounts described in RCW 79A.15.040, 79A.15.050, 79A.15.120, and 79A.15.130.

(6) The committee may accept private donations to the habitat conservation account, the outdoor recreation account, the riparian protection account, and the farmlands preservation account for the purposes specified in this chapter.

(7) The committee may apply up to three percent of the funds appropriated for this chapter for the administration of the programs and purposes specified in this chapter.

(8) Habitat and recreation land and facilities acquired or developed with moneys appropriated for this chapter may not, without prior approval of the committee, be converted to a use other than

that for which funds were originally approved. The committee shall adopt rules and procedures governing the approval of such a conversion.

[2005 c 303 § 2; 2000 c 11 § 66; 1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 4. Formerly RCW 43.98A.030.]

Notes: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

Outdoor recreation account: Chapter 79A.25 RCW.

RCW 79A.15.040, Habitat conservation account -- Distribution and use of moneys. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the habitat conservation account shall be distributed in the following way:

- (a) Not less than thirty-five percent for the acquisition and development of critical habitat;
 - (b) Not less than twenty percent for the acquisition and development of natural areas;
 - (c) Not less than fifteen percent for the acquisition and development of urban wildlife habitat; and
 - (d) The remaining amount shall be considered unallocated and shall be used by the committee to fund high priority acquisition and development needs for critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat. During the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2001, the remaining amount reappropriated from the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 1999, may be allocated for matching grants for riparian zone habitat protection projects that implement watershed plans under the program established in section 329(6), chapter 235, Laws of 1997.
- (2) In distributing these funds, the committee retains discretion to meet the most pressing needs for critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat, and is not required to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any one biennium.
- (3) Only state agencies may apply for acquisition and development funds for critical habitat and natural areas projects under subsection (1)(a), (b), and (d) of this section.

(4) State and local agencies may apply for acquisition and development funds for urban wildlife habitat projects under subsection (1)(c) and (d) of this section.

[1999 c 379 § 917; 1997 c 235 § 718; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 5. Formerly RCW 43.98A.040.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 1999 c 379: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 18, 1999]." [1999 c 379 § 949.]

Severability -- 1997 c 235: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1997 c 235 § 901.]

Effective date -- 1997 c 235: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 26, 1997]." [1997 c 235 § 902.]

RCW 79A.15.040, Habitat conservation account -- Distribution and use of moneys. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the habitat conservation account shall be distributed in the following way:

- (a) Not less than forty percent through June 30, 2011, at which time the amount shall become forty-five percent, for the acquisition and development of critical habitat;
- (b) Not less than thirty percent for the acquisition and development of natural areas;
- (c) Not less than twenty percent for the acquisition and development of urban wildlife habitat; and
- (d) Not less than ten percent through June 30, 2011, at which time the amount shall become five percent, shall be used by the committee to fund restoration and enhancement projects on state lands. Only the department of natural resources and the department of fish and wildlife may apply for these funds to be used on existing habitat and natural area lands. (2) (a) In distributing these

funds, the committee retains discretion to meet the most pressing needs for critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat, and is not required to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any one biennium.

(b) If not enough project applications are submitted in a category within the habitat conservation account to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any biennium, the committee retains discretion to distribute any remaining funds to the other categories within the account.

(3) Only state agencies may apply for acquisition and development funds for natural areas projects under subsection (1) (b) of this section.

(4) State and local agencies may apply for acquisition and development funds for critical habitat and urban wildlife habitat projects under subsection (1)(a) and (c) of this section.

(5)(a) Any lands that have been acquired with grants under this section by the department of fish and wildlife are subject to an amount in lieu of real property taxes and an additional amount for control of noxious weeds as determined by RCW 77.12.203.

(b) Any lands that have been acquired with grants under this section by the department of natural resources are subject to payments in the amounts required under the provisions of RCW 79.70.130 and 79.71.130.

[2005 c 303 § 3; 1999 c 379 § 917; 1997 c 235 § 718; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 5. Formerly RCW 43.98A.040.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14:
See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

Effective date -- 1999 c 379: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 18, 1999]." [1999 c 379 § 949.]

Severability -- 1997 c 235: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1997 c 235 § 901.]

Effective date -- 1997 c 235: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [April 26, 1997]." [1997 c 235 § 902.]

RCW 79A.15.050, Outdoor recreation account -- Distribution and use of moneys. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the outdoor recreation account shall be distributed in the following way:

(a) Not less than twenty-five percent to the state parks and recreation commission for the acquisition and development of state parks, with at least seventy-five percent of this money for acquisition costs. However, between July 27, 2003 and June 30, 2009, at least fifty percent of this money for the acquisition and development of state parks must be for acquisition costs;

(b) Not less than twenty-five percent for the acquisition, development, and renovation of local parks, with at least fifty percent of this money for acquisition costs;

(c) Not less than fifteen percent for the acquisition and development of trails;

(d) Not less than ten percent for the acquisition and development of water access sites, with at least seventy-five percent of this money for acquisition costs; and

(e) The remaining amount shall be considered unallocated and shall be distributed by the committee to state and local agencies to fund high priority acquisition and development needs for parks, trails, and water access sites.

(2) In distributing these funds, the committee retains discretion to meet the most pressing needs for state and local parks, trails, and water access sites, and is not required to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any one biennium.

(3) Only local agencies may apply for acquisition, development, or renovation funds for local parks under subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(4) State and local agencies may apply for funds for trails under subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(5) State and local agencies may apply for funds for water access sites under subsection (1)(d) of this section.

[2003 c 184 § 1; 1999 c 379 § 941; 1999 c 379 § 920; 1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 6. Formerly RCW 43.98A.050.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 1999 c 379: See note following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.050, Outdoor recreation account -- Distribution and use of moneys. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the outdoor recreation account shall be distributed in the following way:

(a) Not less than thirty percent to the state parks and recreation commission for the acquisition and development of state parks, with at least fifty percent of the money for acquisition costs.

(b) Not less than thirty percent for the acquisition, development, and renovation of local parks, with at least fifty percent of this money for acquisition costs;

(c) Not less than twenty percent for the acquisition, renovation, or development of trails;

(d) Not less than fifteen percent for the acquisition, renovation, or development of water access sites, with at least seventy-five percent of this money for acquisition costs; and

(e) Not less than five percent for development and renovation projects on state recreation lands. Only the department of natural resources and the department of fish and wildlife may apply for these funds to be used on their existing recreation lands.

(2)(a) In distributing these funds, the committee retains discretion to meet the most pressing needs for state and local parks, trails, and water access sites, and is not required to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any one biennium.

(b) If not enough project applications are submitted in a category within the outdoor recreation account to meet the percentages described in subsection (1) of this section in any biennium, the committee retains discretion to

distribute any remaining funds to the other categories within the account.

(3) Only local agencies may apply for acquisition, development, or renovation funds for local parks under subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(4) Only state and local agencies may apply for funds for trails under subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(5) Only state and local agencies may apply for funds for water access sites under subsection (1)(d) of this section.

[2005 c 303 § 4; 2003 c 184 § 1; 1999 c 379 § 941; 1999 c 379 § 920; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 6. Formerly RCW 43.98A.050.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

Effective date -- 1999 c 379: See note following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.060, Habitat conservation account -- Acquisition policies and priorities. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

(1) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for distributions from the habitat conservation account.

(2) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may not be used by the committee to fund additional staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation and maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter, except that the committee may use moneys appropriated for this chapter for the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2001, for the administrative costs of implementing the pilot watershed plan implementation program established in section 329(6), chapter 235, Laws of 1997, and developing an inventory of publicly owned lands established in section 329(7), chapter 235, Laws of 1997.

(3) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may be used for costs incidental to acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the committee may not approve a local

project where the local agency share is less than the amount to be awarded from the habitat conservation account.

(5) During the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2001, the committee may approve a riparian zone habitat protection project established in section 329(6), chapter 235, Laws of 1997, where the local agency share is less than the amount to be awarded from the habitat conservation account.

(6) In determining acquisition priorities with respect to the habitat conservation account, the committee shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) For critical habitat and natural areas proposals:

(i) Community support;

(ii) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(iii) Uniqueness of the site;

(iv) Diversity of species using the site;

(v) Quality of the habitat;

(vi) Long-term viability of the site;

(vii) Presence of endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(viii) Enhancement of existing public property;

(ix) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or state-wide recreational or resource plan; and

(x) Educational and scientific value of the site.

(b) For urban wildlife habitat proposals, in addition to the criteria of (a) of this subsection:

(i) Population of, and distance from, the nearest urban area;

(ii) Proximity to other wildlife habitat;

(iii) Potential for public use; and

(iv) Potential for use by special needs populations.

(7) Before October 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of state agency projects to be funded under *RCW 79A.15.040(1) (a), (b), and (c). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project; and shall describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

(8) Before October 1st of each year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all local projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.040(1)(c). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement, and describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

[2000 c 11 § 67; 1999 c 379 § 918; 1997 c 235 § 719; 1990 1st ex. s. c 14 § 7. Formerly RCW 43.98A.060.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 1999 c 379: See note following RCW 79A.15.040. **Severability -- Effective date--1997 c 235:** See notes following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.060, Habitat conservation account -- Acquisition policies and priorities. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for distributions from the habitat conservation account.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this chapter may not be used by the committee to fund additional staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation and maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(3) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(4) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used to fund mitigation banking projects involving the restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of critical habitat and urban wildlife habitat, provided that the parties seeking to use the mitigation bank meet the matching requirements of subsection (5) of this section. The moneys from this section may not be used to supplant an obligation of a state or local agency to provide mitigation. For the purposes of this section, a mitigation bank means a site or sites where critical habitat or urban wildlife habitat is restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of authorized project impacts to similar resources.

(5) The committee may not approve a local project where the local agency share is less than the amount to be awarded from the habitat conservation account.

(6) In determining acquisition priorities with respect to the habitat conservation account, the committee shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) For critical habitat and natural areas proposals:

(i) Community support for the project;

(ii) The project proposal's ongoing stewardship program that includes control of noxious weeds, detrimental invasive species, and that identifies the source of the funds from which the stewardship program will be funded;

(iii) Recommendations as part of a watershed plan or habitat conservation plan, or a coordinated region-wide prioritization effort, and for projects primarily intended to benefit salmon, limiting factors, or critical pathways analysis;

(iv) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(v) Uniqueness of the site;

(vi) Diversity of species using the site;

(vii) Quality of the habitat;

(viii) Long-term viability of the site;

(ix) Presence of endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(x) Enhancement of existing public property;

(xi) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or state-wide recreational or resource plan, including projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130;

(xii) Educational and scientific value of the site.

(xiii) Integration with recovery efforts for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(xiv) For critical habitat proposals by local agencies, the statewide significance of the site.

(b) For urban wildlife habitat proposals, in addition to the criteria of (a) of this subsection:

(i) Population of, and distance from, the nearest urban area;

(ii) Proximity to other wildlife habitat;

(iii) Potential for public use; and

(iv) Potential for use by special needs populations.

(7) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all state agency and local projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.040(1) (a), (b), and (c). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement, and describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

[2005 c 303 § 8; 2000 c 11 § 67; 1999 c 379 § 918; 1997 c 235 § 719; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 7. Formerly RCW 43.98A.060.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14:
See note following RCW 79A.15.010. **Effective date -- 1999 c 379:** See note following RCW

79A.15.040. **Severability -- Effective date--1997 c 235:** See notes following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.065, Grants through habitat conservation account – Statement of environmental benefits – Development of outcome-focused performance measures.

In providing grants through the habitat conservation account, the committee shall require grant applicants to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications, and the committee shall utilize the statement of environmental benefits in the grant application and review process. The committee shall also develop appropriate outcome-focused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grant program. To the extent possible, the committee should coordinate its performance measure system with other natural resource-related agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270. The committee shall consult with affected interest groups in implementing this section.

[2001 c 227 § 8.]

NOTES: Findings – Intent – 2001 c 227: See note following RCW 43.41.270.

RCW 79A.15.070, Acquisition and development priorities -- Generally. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

(1) In determining which state parks proposals and local parks proposals to fund, the committee shall use existing policies and priorities.

(2) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may not be used by the committee to fund additional staff or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation and maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter, except that the committee may use moneys appropriated for this chapter for the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2001, for the administrative costs of implementing the pilot watershed plan implementation program established in section 329(6), chapter 235, Laws of 1997, and developing an inventory of publicly owned lands established in section 329(7), chapter 235, Laws of 1997.

(3) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may be used for costs incidental to acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(4) The committee may not approve a project of a local agency where the share contributed by the local agency is less than the amount to be awarded from the outdoor recreation account.

(5) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for the acquisition and development of trails and water access sites to be financed from moneys in the outdoor recreation account.

(6) In determining the acquisition and development priorities, the committee shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) For trails proposals:

(i) Community support;

(ii) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(iii) Linkage between communities;

(iv) Linkage between trails;

(v) Existing or potential usage;

(vi) Consistency with an existing local land use plan or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan;

(vii) Availability of water access or views;

(viii) Enhancement of wildlife habitat; and

(ix) Scenic values of the site.

(b) For water access proposals:

(i) Community support;

(ii) Distance from similar water access opportunities;

(iii) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(iv) Diversity of possible recreational uses; and

(v) Public demand in the area.

(7) Before October 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of state agency projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.050(1) (a), (c),

and (d). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project; and shall describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

(8) Before October 1st of each year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all local projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.050(1) (b), (c), and (d). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement, and describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

[2000 c 11 § 68; 1999 c 379 § 919; 1997 c 235 § 720; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 8. Formerly RCW 43.98A.070.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 1999 c 379: See note following RCW 79A.15.040. **Severability -- Effective date--1997 c 235:** See notes following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.070, Acquisition and development priorities -- Generally. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) In determining which state parks proposals and local parks proposals to fund, the committee shall use existing policies and priorities.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this chapter may not be used by the committee to fund staff or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(3) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to acquisition and development, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(4) The committee may not approve a project of a local agency where the share contributed by the local agency is less than the amount to be awarded from the outdoor recreation account.

(5) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for the acquisition and development of trails and water access sites to be financed from moneys in the outdoor recreation account.

(6) In determining the acquisition and development priorities, the committee shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) For trails proposals:

(i) Community support for the project;

(ii) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(iii) Linkage between communities;

(iv) Linkage between trails;

(v) Existing or potential usage;

(vi) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan, including projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130;

(vii) Availability of water access or views;

(viii) Enhancement of wildlife habitat; and

(ix) Scenic values of the site.

(b) For water access proposals:

(i) Community support for the project;

(ii) Distance from similar water access opportunities;

(iii) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(iv) Diversity of possible recreational uses;

(v) Public demand in the area; and

(vi) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan, including projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local

comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130.

(7) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all state agency and local projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.050(1) (a), (b), (c), and (d). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement, and describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

[2005 c 303 § 9; 2000 c 11 § 68; 1999 c 379 § 919; 1997 c 235 § 720; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 8. Formerly RCW 43.98A.070.]

NOTES: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010. **Effective date -- 1999 c 379:** See note following RCW 79A.15.040. **Severability -- Effective date--1997 c 235:** See notes following RCW 79A.15.040.

RCW 79A.15.080, Recommended project list -- Committee authority to obligate funds -- Legislature's authority. (Effective until July 1, 2007.)

The committee shall not sign contracts or otherwise financially obligate funds from the habitat conservation account or the outdoor recreation account as provided in this chapter before the legislature has appropriated funds for a specific list of projects. The legislature may remove projects from the list recommended by the governor.

[1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 9. Formerly RCW 43.98A.080.]

RCW 79A.15.080, Recommended project list -- Committee authority to obligate funds -- Legislature's authority. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

The committee shall not sign contracts or otherwise financially obligate funds from the habitat conservation account, the outdoor recreation account, the riparian protection account, or the farmlands preservation account as provided in this chapter before the legislature has appropriated funds for a specific list of projects.

The legislature may remove projects from the list recommended by the governor.

[2005 c 303 § 10; 1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 9. Formerly RCW 43.98A.080.]

Notes: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

RCW 79A.15.090, Condemnation.

Moneys made available under this chapter for land acquisition shall not be used to acquire land through condemnation.

[1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 10. Formerly RCW 43.98A.090.]

RCW 79A.15.100, Report to governor and standing committees.

On or before November 1st of each odd-numbered year, the committee shall submit to the governor and the standing committees of the legislature dealing with fiscal affairs, fish and wildlife, and natural resources a report detailing the acquisitions and development projects funded under this chapter during the immediately preceding biennium.

[1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 11. Formerly RCW 43.98A.100.]

RCW 79A.15.110, Review of proposed project application. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

A state or local agency shall review the proposed project application with the county or city with jurisdiction over the project area prior to applying for funds for the acquisition of property under this chapter. The appropriate county or city legislative authority may, at its discretion, submit a letter to the committee identifying the authority's position with regard to the acquisition project. The committee shall make the letters received under this section available to the governor and the legislature when the prioritized project list is submitted under RCW 79A.15.120, 79A.15.060, and 79A.15.070.

[2005 c 303 § 5.]

Notes: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

RCW 79A.15.120 Riparian protection account — Use of funds. (Effective July 1, 2007.)

(1) The riparian protection account is established in the state treasury. The committee must administer the account in accordance with chapter 79A.25 RCW and this chapter, and hold it separate and apart from all other money, funds, and accounts of the committee.

(2) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the riparian protection account must be distributed for the acquisition or enhancement or restoration of riparian habitat. All enhancement or restoration projects, except those qualifying under subsection (10)(a) of this section, must include the acquisition of a real property interest in order to be eligible.

(3) State and local agencies and lead entities under chapter 77.85 RCW may apply for acquisition and enhancement or restoration funds for riparian habitat projects under subsection (1) of this section. Other state agencies not defined in RCW 79A.15.010, such as the department of transportation and the department of corrections, may enter into interagency agreements with state agencies to apply in partnership for funds under this section.

(4) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for distributions from the riparian protection account.

(5) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this section may not be used by the committee to fund staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(6) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to restoration and acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(7) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used to fund mitigation banking projects involving the restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of riparian habitat, provided that the parties seeking to use the mitigation bank meet the matching requirements of subsection (8) of this section. The moneys from this section may not be used to supplant an obligation of a state or local agency to provide mitigation. For the purposes of this section, a mitigation bank means a site or sites where riparian habitat is restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional

circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of authorized project impacts to similar resources.

(8) The committee may not approve a local project where the local agency share is less than the amount to be awarded from the riparian protection account. In-kind contributions, including contributions of a real property interest in land may be used to satisfy the local agency's share.

(9) State agencies receiving grants for acquisition of land under this section must pay an amount in lieu of real property taxes equal to the amount of tax that would be due if the land were taxable as open space land under chapter 84.34 RCW except taxes levied for any state purpose, plus an additional amount for control of noxious weeds equal to that which would be paid if such lands were privately owned. The county assessor and county legislative authority shall assist in determining the appropriate calculation of the amount of tax that would be due.

(10) In determining acquisition priorities with respect to the riparian protection account, the committee must consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) Whether the project continues the conservation reserve enhancement program. Applications that extend the duration of leases of riparian areas that are currently enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program shall be eligible. Such applications are eligible for a conservation lease extension of at least twenty-five years of duration;

(b) Whether the projects are identified or recommended in a watershed planning process under chapter 247, Laws of 1998, salmon recovery planning under chapter 77.85 RCW, or other local plans, such as habitat conservation plans, and these must be highly considered in the process;

(c) Whether there is community support for the project;

(d) Whether the proposal includes an ongoing stewardship program that includes control of noxious weeds, detrimental invasive species, and that identifies the source of the funds from which the stewardship program will be funded;

(e) Whether there is an immediate threat to the site;

(f) Whether the quality of the habitat is improved or, for projects including restoration or enhancement, the potential for restoring quality habitat including linkage of the site to other high quality habitat;

(g) Whether the project is consistent with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan. The projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130 must be highly considered in the process;

(h) Whether the site has educational or scientific value; and

(i) Whether the site has passive recreational values for walking trails, wildlife viewing, or the observation of natural settings.

(11) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee will recommend to the governor a prioritized list of projects to be funded under this section. The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and will submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list must include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement.

[2005 c 303 § 6.]

Notes: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14: See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

RCW 79A.15.130, Farmlands preservation account — Use of funds. (Effective July 1, 2007.

(1) The farmlands preservation account is established in the state treasury. The committee will administer the account in accordance with chapter 79A.25 RCW and this chapter, and hold it separate and apart from all other money, funds, and accounts of the committee. Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the farmlands preservation account must be distributed for the acquisition and preservation of farmlands in order to maintain the opportunity for agricultural activity upon these lands.

(2)(a) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the

farmlands preservation account may be distributed for (i) the fee simple or less than fee simple acquisition of farmlands; (ii) the enhancement or restoration of ecological functions on those properties; or (iii) both. In order for a farmland preservation grant to provide for an environmental enhancement or restoration project, the project must include the acquisition of a real property interest.

(b) If a city or county acquires a property through this program in fee simple, the city or county shall endeavor to secure preservation of the property through placing a conservation easement, or other form of deed restriction, on the property which dedicates the land to agricultural use and retains one or more property rights in perpetuity. Once an easement or other form of deed restriction is placed on the property, the city or county shall seek to sell the property, at fair market value, to a person or persons who will maintain the property in agricultural production. Any moneys from the sale of the property shall either be used to purchase interests in additional properties, which meet the criteria in subsection (9) of this section, or to repay the grant from the state which was originally used to purchase the property.

(3) Cities and counties may apply for acquisition and enhancement or restoration funds for farmland preservation projects within their jurisdictions under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The committee may adopt rules establishing acquisition and enhancement or restoration policies and priorities for distributions from the farmlands preservation account.

(5) The acquisition of a property right in a project under this section by a county or city does not provide a right of access to the property by the public unless explicitly provided for in a conservation easement or other form of deed restriction.

(6) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this section may not be used by the committee to fund staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a city or county to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(7) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to restoration and acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(8) The committee may not approve a local project where the local agency's share is less than the amount to be awarded from the farmlands preservation account. In-kind contributions, including contributions of a real property interest in land, may be used to satisfy the local agency's share.

(9) In determining the acquisition priorities, the committee must consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

- (a) Community support for the project;
- (b) A recommendation as part of a limiting factors or critical pathways analysis, a watershed plan or habitat conservation plan, or a coordinated region wide prioritization effort;
- (c) The likelihood of the conversion of the site to nonagricultural or more highly developed usage;
- (d) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan. The projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130 must be highly considered in the process;
- (e) Benefits to salmonids;
- (f) Benefits to other fish and wildlife habitat;
- (g) Integration with recovery efforts for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;
- (h) The viability of the site for continued agricultural production, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Soil types;
 - (ii) On-site production and support facilities such as barns, irrigation systems, crop processing and storage facilities, wells, housing, livestock sheds, and other farming infrastructure;
 - (iii) Suitability for producing different types or varieties of crops;
 - (iv) Farm-to-market access;
 - (v) Water availability; and
 - (i) Other community values provided by the property when used as agricultural land, including,

but not limited to:

- (i) Viewshed;
- (ii) Aquifer recharge;
- (iii) Occasional or periodic collector for storm water runoff;
- (iv) Agricultural sector job creation;
- (v) Migratory bird habitat and forage area; and
- (vi) Educational and curriculum potential.

(10) In allotting funds for environmental enhancement or restoration projects, the committee will require the projects to meet the following criteria:

- (a) Enhancement or restoration projects must further the ecological functions of the farmlands;
- (b) The projects, such as fencing, bridging watercourses, replanting native vegetation, replacing culverts, clearing of waterways, etc., must be less than fifty percent of the acquisition cost of the project including any in-kind contribution by any party;
- (c) The projects should be based on accepted methods of achieving beneficial enhancement or restoration results; and
- (d) The projects should enhance the viability of the preserved farmland to provide agricultural production while conforming to any legal requirements for habitat protection.

(11) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the committee will recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all projects to be funded under this section. The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the committee and must submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list must include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement.
[2005 c 303 § 7.]

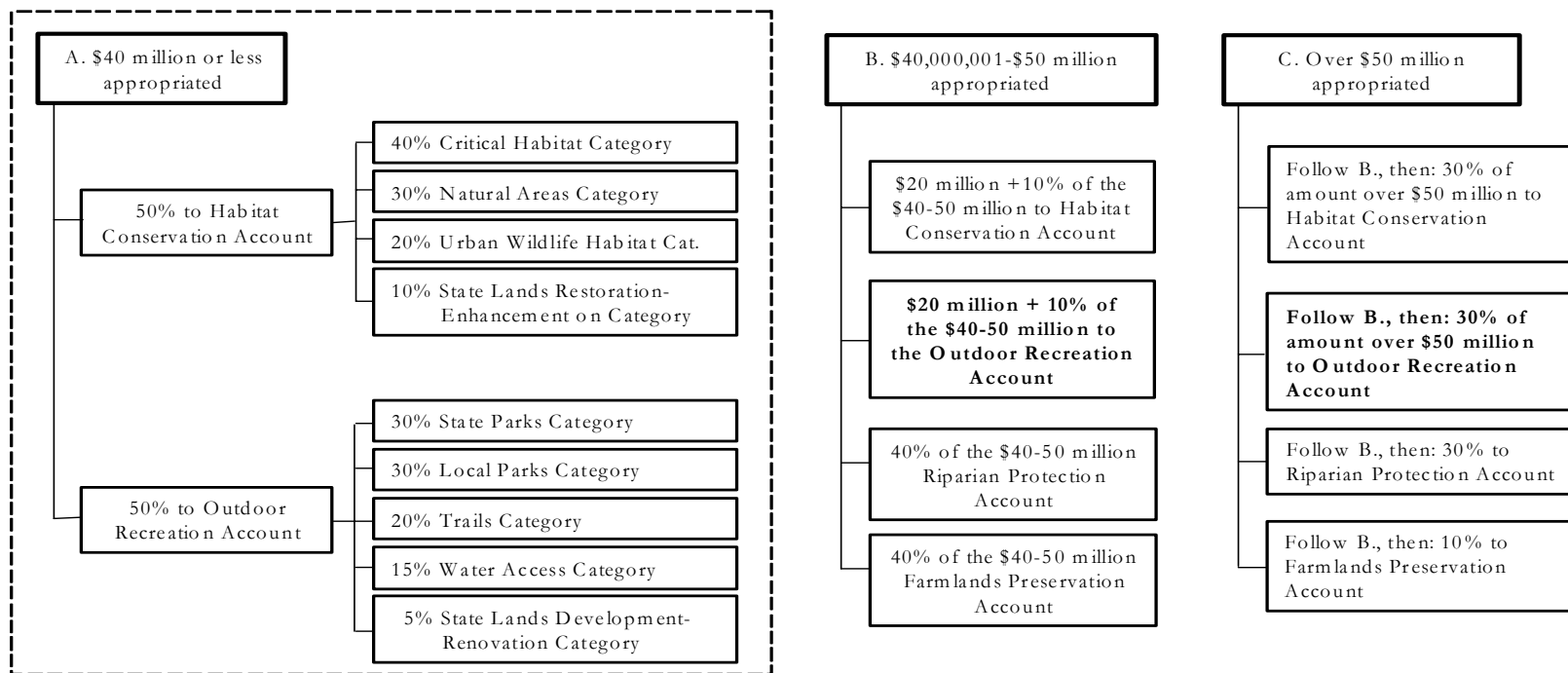
Notes: Effective date -- 2005 c 303 §§ 1-14:
See note following RCW 79A.15.010.

RCW 79A.15.900, Severability -- 1990 1st ex.s. c 14.

If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

[1990 1st ex.s. c 14 § 12. Formerly RCW 43.98A.900.]

Appendix B. Allocation of WWRP Funds



RCW 79A.15.030:

- (a) Appropriations for a biennium of *\$40 million or less* must be allocated equally between HCA and ORA.
- (b) If appropriations for a biennium total *more than \$40 million*, the money must be allocated as follows:
- \$20 million to HCA and \$20 million to ORA;
 - Any amount over *\$40 million up to \$50 million* shall be allocated as follows:
 - 10% to HCA; (B) 10% to ORA; (C) 40% to RPA; (D) 40% to FPA;
 - Any amounts *over \$50 million* must be allocated as follows:
 - 30% to HCA; (B) 30% to ORA; (C) 30% to RPA; and (D) 10% to FPA.

50% of the funds allocated to the Local Parks and State Parks categories must be used for acquisition.
75% of the Water Access category funds must be used for acquisition.

Under distribution scenarios B and C, Habitat Conservation Account and Outdoor Recreation Account funds are distributed as shown in the nine categories under scenario A.

Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program
Evaluation Criteria

Local Parks Category

Local Parks provide property or facilities for active or passive outdoor recreation. They may contain both upland and water oriented elements, although their primary focus is on uplands and/or swimming pools.

IAC Manual 10.

WWRP - Local Parks Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	A/D	Mult/Mx	Focus
Team	1	Public Need	A/D	3/15.0	Local
Team	2	Project Scope	A/D	3/15.0	Local
Team	3	Project Design	D	3/15.0	Technical
Team	4	Immediacy of Threat	A	2/10.0	Local
Team	5	Site Suitability	A	1/5.0	Technical
Team	6	Expansion/Renovation	A/D	1/5.0	Local
Team	7	Project Support	A/D	2/10.0	State/Local
Team	8	Cost Efficiencies	A/D	1/5.0	State/Local
IAC Staff	9	GMA Preference	A/D	1/0	State
IAC Staff	10	Population Proximity	A/D	0.5/5.0	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE				A = 70 / D = 70	

KEY:

IAC Staff	=	Criteria scored by <i>IAC staff</i>
Team	=	Criteria scored by interdisciplinary evaluation <i>team</i>
A/D	=	Acquisition or Development specific question
Mult/Mx	=	Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
St/Loc/Tech	=	State priority, local priority, or technical consideration
SCORP	=	Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
Focus	=	<i>St/Loc/Tech</i> ; Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general <i>statewide</i> needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet <i>local</i> needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet <i>technical</i> considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

WWRP SCORING CRITERIA

Local Parks

TEAM SCORED

1. **PUBLIC NEED. Considering the availability of existing outdoor recreation facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities?**

Acquisition/Development, Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007, Chapter 5.

Establish the recreation need by inventorying all available outdoor recreation opportunities (quality/quantity) within the service area. In general, areas with fewer outdoor recreation sites will score higher than those with more. In addition, consider whether or not the project is named by location or type as a priority in an adopted plan.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised May 2003

TEAM SCORED

2. **PROJECT SCOPE. Does the project scope meet deficient recreational opportunities within the service area as identified in question one, Public Need?**

Acquisition/Development

This question seeks to determine how well the scope of the specific project satisfies the recreation need(s) identified in question one. Projects that more fully satisfy identified need(s) will score higher than those that do less.

Normally, projects offering a variety of recreation opportunities particularly in service areas with few opportunities will score higher than those offering few or a single opportunity. However, if a single significant need is identified in question one and strongly met as a single element, the project can score well on this question.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

TEAM SCORED**3. PROJECT DESIGN. Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?**

Development

Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses. Will site resources be appropriately made available for recreation? Will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development? Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

- Accuracy of Cost Estimates
- Aesthetics
- Maintenance
- Materials
- Phasing
- Recreation Experiences
- Risk Management
- Site suitability
- Space Relationships
- User Friendly/Barrier Free

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised April 2004

TEAM SCORED**4. IMMEDIACY OF THREAT. Is there a threat to the public availability of the resources the site possesses?**

Acquisition

Consider the availability of alternatives. Where none exist, the significance of a threat may be higher.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. *Minimal threat*; site resource opportunity appears to be in no immediate danger of a loss in quality or to public use *in the next 36 months* (1-2 points)
- c. Actions are under *consideration* that *could* result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for public use (3 points)
- d. *Actions will be taken* that will result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for future public use

or

A threat situation has occurred or is imminent and has led a *land trust* to acquire rights in the land at the request of the applicant agency. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised April 2004

TEAM SCORED**5. SITE SUITABILITY. Is the site to be acquired well suited for the intended recreational uses?**

Acquisition

Compare the site's physical features against the proposed use. Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. In general, sites most compatible to the uses proposed score higher.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised April 2004

TEAM SCORED**6. EXPANSION/RENOVATION. Will the acquisition or development project expand or renovate an existing recreation area or facility?**Acquisition/Development, *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007*, Chapters 1 & 5.

Recognizes that expansion/renovation projects generally provide greater benefit-to-cost ratios than new projects. Projects that add to existing assets also often provide greater management flexibility and resource diversity.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 2003

TEAM SCORED

7. **PROJECT SUPPORT. The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support for the project* seems apparent.**

Acquisition/Development

Broadly interpret the term *project support* to include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
- (2) The extent that there is project support, including:
 - Voter approved initiatives/bond issues/referenda
 - Ordinance and resolution adoption
 - Public meeting attendance
 - Endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user/"friends" groups
 - Media coverage
 - The extent to which the public was involved in a comprehensive planning process that includes this project.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. Marginal community support. Opportunities for only minimal public involvement (i.e. a single adoption hearing),
and/or
 Little evidence that the public supports the project (1-2 points)
- c. Adequate support (3 points)
- d. The public has received ample and varied opportunity to provide meaningful input into the project, and there is overwhelming support;
and/or
 The public was so supportive from the project's inception that an extensive public participation process was not necessary (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised March 1997

TEAM SCORED**8. COST EFFICIENCIES. The extent that this project demonstrates efficiencies and/or reduces government costs through documented use of:**

- **Volunteers,**
- **Donations,**
- ***Signed* cooperative agreements or**
- ***Signed* memoranda of understanding (such as no cost easements/leases, maintenance/operation arrangements, or similar cost savings).**

Acquisition/Development, Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State 2002-2007, Chapter 5.

- a. *No* evidence presented.(0 point)
- b. The benefit of any such agreement is *marginal*.....(1-2 points)
- c. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *moderate* efficiencies and/or savings. (3 points)
- d. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *substantial* efficiencies and/or savings. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 2003

SCORED BY IAC STAFF**9. GMA PREFERENCE. Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?**

RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required.)

State law requires that:

- (1) Whenever a state agency is considering awarding grants to finance public facilities, it shall consider whether the applicant[†] has adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.040 (“state law”).
- (2) When reviewing such requests, the state agency shall accord additional preference to applicants[†] that have adopted the comprehensive plan and development regulations. An applicant[†] is deemed to have satisfied the requirements for adopting a comprehensive plan and development regulations if it:
 - Adopts or has adopted within the time periods specified in state law;
 - Adopts or has adopted by the time it requests a grant or loan; or
 - Demonstrates substantial progress toward adopting within the time periods specified in state law. An agency that is more than six months out of compliance with the time periods has not demonstrated substantial progress.
- (3) A request from an applicant[†] planning under state law shall be accorded no additional preference based on subsection (2) over a request from an applicant[†] not planning under this state law.

This question is scored by IAC staff based on information obtained from the state Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, GMA Division. To qualify for the current grant cycle, the GMA comprehensive plan and development regulations must be completed by IAC’s Technical Completion Deadline.

- a. The applicant does *not* meet the requirements of RCW 43.17.250 (minus 1 point)
- b. The applicant *meets* the requirements of RCW 43.17.250 (0 points)
- c. The applicant is a nonprofit organization, state or federal agency (0 points)

IAC staff subtracts a maximum of 1 point; there is no multiplier.

Revised July 1999

[†] County, city, town, and special district applicants only. This segment of the question does not apply to state agency applicants.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF**10. PROXIMITY TO HUMAN POPULATIONS. Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities/towns, and county density?**

Acquisition/Development: RCW 79A.25.250 (IAC urban area parks)

This question is scored by IAC staff based on a map provided by the applicant. To receive credit, the map must describe the project area and contain a circle with a five-mile radius. As its hub, the circle must use the point on the project's boundary closest to a city or town. The single city or town (if any, including urban growth area boundary) with the highest population touched by the circle is counted in part "a," below. The result from "a" (cities) is added to the result from "b" (counties). This takes into account that counties with high *average* densities are made up of both high and low density areas. Projects located near cities over 5000 population *and* within high density counties receive points from both "a" and "b".

- a. Within 5 miles of a GMA urban growth area boundary or the boundary of an incorporated city/town. In either case, the score is based on the city/town population (OFM):

▶	0 -	4,999.....	(0 points)
▶	5,000 -	9,999.....	(1 point)
▶	10,000 -	29,999.....	(2 points)
▶	30,000 -	149,999.....	(3 points)
▶	150,000 -	299,999.....	(4 points)
▶	300,000 -	and above.....	(5 points)

- b. In a county with a population density (OFM) of:

▶	0 -	249.....	(0 points)
▶	250 -	324.....	(1 point)
▶	325 -	399.....	(2 points)
▶	400 -	474.....	(3 points)
▶	475 -	549.....	(4 points)
▶	550 -	and above.....	(5 points)

IAC staff awards a maximum of 10 points that are later multiplied by 0.5

Revised May 2003

Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program
Evaluation Criteria

State Lands Development and Renovation Category

This project category is reserved for the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Natural Resources for development and/or renovation of state recreation lands.

IAC Manual 10.

WWRP - State Lands Development and Renovation Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	Type	Points	Focus
Team	1	Public Need	D	15	State
Team	2	Site Suitability and Design	D	15	Technical
Team	3	Diversity and Compatibility	D	10	State
Team	4	Plan Priority	D	5	State
Team	5	Performance Measure	D	5	State
Team	6	Public Benefit	D	5	State
IAC Staff	7	Population Proximity	D	1	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE = 56					

KEY:

IAC Score = Criteria scored by IAC staff
 Team = Criteria scored by interdisciplinary *team*
 D = Development and Renovation specific question
 Mult/Mx = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
 Focus = *St/Loc/Tech*; Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general *statewide* needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet *local* needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet *technical* considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

WWRP SCORING CRITERIA

State Lands Development and Renovation**TEAM SCORED**

1. **PUBLIC NEED. Considering the availability and use of existing facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities?**

Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007, Chapter 5.

Establish the recreation need by describing all available outdoor recreation opportunities (quality/quantity) within the service area. In general, areas with fewer outdoor recreation sites will score higher than those with more. Other considerations:

- > Existing capacity: Are nearby sites used to capacity?
- > Are there unserved or under served user groups?
- > Is there a threat to the public availability of the resources the site possesses?
- > What are the demonstrated needs for development/renovation?
- > Long-term manageability: How does the improvement or renovation contribute to ongoing management and maintenance of the facilities?
- > How well will this project satisfy the needs identified?
- > What is the expected or potential use upon completion of this project?
- > Describe existing conditions and explain how this project will improve the visitor experience.
- > Describe the project's statewide/regional significance.

Point Range: 0 - 5

0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

TEAM SCORED**2. SITE SUITABILITY AND PROJECT DESIGN. Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?**

Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses.

- > Will site resources be made available appropriately for public use or recreation?
- > Will natural, environmental, or other important values be protected by the proposed development?

Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses.

Some design elements that may be considered include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| > Accuracy of Cost Estimates | > Phasing |
| > Aesthetics | > Recreation Experiences |
| > Complexity of Permitting | > Readiness to proceed |
| > Environmentally Friendly Design | > Risk Management |
| > Innovation and Sustainability | > Site suitability |
| > Maintenance | > Space Relationships |
| > Materials | > Suitability of the Proposed Improvements |
| > Phasing | > User Friendly/Barrier Free |

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

TEAM SCORED**3. DIVERSITY OF AND COMPATIBILITY OF RECREATIONAL USES. To what extent does this project provide diversity of possible recreational uses?**

Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State 2002-2007, Chapters 1 and 5.

Sites can provide the opportunity for a variety of recreational uses. In general, projects providing more *compatible* recreation uses will score better than projects providing just one type of opportunity.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

TEAM SCORED

4. **PLAN PRIORITY. How is this project supported by a current plan (i.e. local, state/regional resource, shoreline, open space, land use, outdoor recreation, agency) or a coordinated prioritization effort?**

- > Describe the plan or prioritization efforts.
- > What is the status of the plan(s)?
- > How does this proposal help meet the goals and/or strategy of the plan?
- > How important is this project in comparison to other potential projects?
- > What process was used to identify this project as a priority?

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

TEAM SCORED

5. **OUTCOME-FOCUSED PERFORMANCE MEASURES. To what extent does the project result in measurable progress toward goals and objectives for the recreation or access area?**

A grant award should be considered an investment with a measurable, positive return to the public in the long run. This question's intent is to find out what unique benefits your project provides and how those benefits are measured so you know you have been successful. In general, applicants who provide evidence or documentation of the goals and objectives associated with the project site and describe how the project results in measurable progress toward those goals should score higher.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

TEAM SCORED

6. **PUBLIC BENEFIT AND PROJECT SUPPORT. To what extent does this project result in measurable benefits for the community impacted as a result of this development or renovation?**

Benefit is the gain realized with the requested level of public investment. It can be a gain for the environment, gain for the general public or other gain. Proposals demonstrating greater net benefits should score higher than proposals with limited value, or with value at too great a cost. Cost can be unacceptable harm to the environment or something that causes unnecessary ill will.

Broadly interpret the term *project support* to include, but not be limited to:

- > Explain the extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
- > To what degree do communities, governments, landowners, constituent groups, or academia benefit from, or support, the project?
- > How have you involved these groups in project development?
- > Is there known opposition? Explain.
- > Describe and document any monetary means that have been secured to help with implementation of the project (i.e., endowments, grants, donations, public/private management agreements, etc.)
- > Identify endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user/"friends" groups.
- > Describe the support or partnerships you have from the community, interest groups, volunteers, public agencies, etc.

Point Range: 0-5

IAC staff awards a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF

7. **PROXIMITY TO HUMAN POPULATIONS. Is the project located in a populated area?** RCW 79A.25.250 (IAC urban area parks)

IAC policy is to give funding preference to projects located in populated areas. Populated areas are defined (RCW 43.52.380) as a town or city with a population of 5,000 or more, or a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.

Is the project in an area meeting this definition?

Point Range: 0-1

IAC staff awards a maximum of 1 point; there is no multiplier.



Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program
Evaluation Criteria

State Parks Category

This project category is reserved for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for acquisition and/or development of state parks.

IAC Manual 10.

WWRP - State Parks Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	A/D	Mult/Mx	Focus
Team	1	Public Need	A/D	2/10.0	Local
Team	2	Project Significance	A/D	1/5.0	State
Team	3	Project Design	D	2/10.0	Technical
Team	4	Immediacy of Threat	A	2/10.0	State
Team	5	Site Suitability	A/D	3/15.0	Technical
Team	6	Expansion / Phased Project	A/D	1/5.0	State
Team	7	Diversity of Recreation	A/D	2/10.0	State
Team	8	Project Support	A/D	2/10.0	State/Local
Team	9	Cost Efficiencies	A/D	1/5.0	Local
Prescore	10	Population Proximity	A/D	0.5/5.0	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE				A= 75 / D= 75	

KEY:

Prescore = Criteria *prescored* by IAC staff
Team = Criteria scored by interdisciplinary *team*
A/D = Acquisition or Development specific question
Mult/Mx = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
Focus = *State/Local/Technical*; Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general *statewide* needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet *local* needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet *technical* considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

WWRP SCORING CRITERIA

State Parks

TEAM SCORED

1. **PUBLIC NEED. Considering the availability of existing sites within at least 15 miles of the project site, what is the need for additional sites?**

Acquisition/Development; *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007*, Chapters 1, 5.

Establish need by inventorying all available sites of comparable opportunities (quality / quantity / use) within the minimum 15-mile service radius *and* considering whether or not the project is named by location or type as a priority in an adopted plan.

Other considerations:

- Are nearby sites used to capacity?
- Are there unserved or under served user groups?

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED

2. **PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE. The extent that the project is of statewide/regional/local significance.**

Acquisition/Development

Assess the degree of importance the project has to the state as a whole. A number of factors should be considered with the minimum factors being the degree of uniqueness (e.g. an island chain) and the scale of the project or resource (e.g. a large water body).

- a. *No evidence* of statewide/regional significance (ordinary and of moderate to small scale) (0 points)
- b. The project is of *regional significance* (special/ordinary and of moderate to small scale)(1-2 points)
- c. The project is of *major regional significance* (very special and of at least moderate scale) (3 points)
- d. The project is of *statewide significance* (unique/very special and of broad scale).
.....(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised June 2, 1995

TEAM SCORED**3. PROJECT DESIGN. Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?**

Development

To measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site plan as particularly related to the site and the proposed uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ➤ Phasing | ➤ User Friendly/Barrier Free |
| ➤ Materials | ➤ Space Relationships |
| ➤ Maintenance | ➤ Recreation Experiences |
| ➤ Risk Management | ➤ Aesthetics. |
| ➤ Accuracy of Cost Estimates | |

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised June 5, 1995

TEAM SCORED**4. IMMEDIACY OF THREAT. The extent that there is a threat to the public availability of the resources the site possesses.**

Acquisition

Consider the availability of alternatives. Where none exist, the significance of a threat may be higher.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. *Minimal threat*; site resource opportunity appears to be in no immediate danger of a loss in quality or to public use *in the next 36 months* (1-2 points)
- c. Actions are under *consideration* that *could* result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for public use (3 points)
- d. *Actions will be taken* that will result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for future public use

or

A threat situation has occurred or is imminent and has led a *land trust* to acquire rights in the property at the request of the applicant agency. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2

Revised July 1996

TEAM SCORED**5. SITE SUITABILITY. Is the site well suited for the intended recreational uses?**

Acquisition/Development

Compare environmental and other site features against the proposed use of the site. Examine the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site, to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. In general, sites most compatible to the uses proposed score higher.

- a. **Acquisition projects.** Is the site to be acquired well-suited for the intended recreational/environmental uses?
- or**
- b. **Development projects.** Will site resources be appropriately made available for recreation; will their environmental or other important values be protected by proposed development?

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised July 1996

TEAM SCORED**6. EXPANSION/PHASED. Will the acquisition or development project expand an existing recreation area or facility?**Acquisition/Development. *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007*, Chapter 5.

Recognizes that expansion/phased projects generally provide greater benefit-to-cost ratios than new projects. Projects that add to existing state assets also often provide greater management flexibility and resource diversity.

- a. The project *does not* expand or develop an already existing site (0 points)
- b. The project acquires or develops a *minor* but *not* crucial parcel or facilities to the existing site (1-2 points)
- c. The project acquires or develops a *major* or significant parcel or facilities to the existing site (3 points)
- d. The project acquires or develops an addition to an already existing project of *statewide significance* (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED

7. **DIVERSITY OF RECREATIONAL/ENVIRONMENTAL/OTHER RESOURCES/USES. To what extent does this project provide diversity of possible recreational resource experiences or activities?**

Acquisition/Development. Assessment of *Outdoor Recreation in Washington State 2002-2007*, Chapters 1 and 5.

Sites can provide the opportunity for a variety of recreational/preservation uses. In general, projects providing more *compatible* recreation/preservation uses will score better than projects providing just one type of opportunity.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED

8. **PROJECT SUPPORT. The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support for the project* seems apparent.**

Acquisition/Development

Broadly interpret the term *project support* to include, but not be limited to:

- Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
- The extent that there is project support, including:
 - Voter approved initiatives/bond issues/referenda
 - Ordinance and resolution adoption
 - Public meeting attendance
 - Endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user/"friends" groups
 - Media coverage
 - The extent to which the public was involved in a comprehensive planning process that includes this project.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. Marginal community support. Opportunities for only minimal public involvement (i.e. a single adoption hearing),
and/or
 Little evidence that the public supports the project (1-2 points)
- c. Adequate support (3 points)
- d. The public has received ample and varied opportunity to provide meaningful input into the project, and there is overwhelming support;
and/or
 The public was so supportive from the project's inception that an extensive public participation process was not necessary (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised March 1997

TEAM SCORED**9. COST EFFICIENCIES. The extent that the project demonstrates efficiencies and/or reduces government costs through documented use of:**

- **Volunteers,**
- **Donations,**
- ***Signed* cooperative agreements or**
- ***Signed* memoranda of understanding (such as no cost easements/leases, maintenance/operation arrangements, or similar cost savings).**

Acquisition/Development. *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State 2002-2007*, Chapter 5.

- a. *No* evidence presented.(0 point)
- b. The benefit of any such agreement is *marginal*.....(1-2 points)
- c. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *moderate* efficiencies and/or savings. (3 points)
- d. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *substantial* efficiencies and/or savings.(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 7, 2003

SCORED BY IAC STAFF**10. PROXIMITY TO HUMAN POPULATIONS. Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities/towns, and county density?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.25.250 (IAC urban area parks)

This question is scored by IAC staff based on a map provided by the applicant. To receive credit, the map must describe the project area and contain a circle with a five-mile radius. As its hub, the circle must use the point on the project's boundary closest to a city or town. The single city or town (if any, including urban growth area boundary) with the highest population touched by the circle is counted in part "a," below. The result from "a" (cities) is added to the result from "b" (counties). This takes into account that counties with high *average* densities are made up of both high and low density areas. Projects located near cities over 5000 population *and* within high density counties receive points from both "a" and "b".

- a. Within 5 miles of a GMA urban growth area boundary or the boundary of an incorporated city/town. In either case, the score is based on the city/town population (OFM):

▶	0 -	4,999.....	(0 points)
▶	5,000 -	9,999	(1 point)
▶	10,000 -	29,999.....	(2 points)
▶	30,000 -	149,999	(3 points)
▶	150,000 -	299,999.....	(4 points)
▶	300,000 -	and above	(5 points)

- b. In a county with a population density (OFM) of:

▶	0 -	249.....	(0 points)
▶	250 -	324	(1 point)
▶	325 -	399.....	(2 points)
▶	400 -	474	(3 points)
▶	475 -	549.....	(4 points)
▶	550 -	and above	(5 points)

IAC staff awards a maximum of 10 points that are later multiplied by 0.5

Revised May 7, 2003

Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program
Evaluation Criteria

Trails Category
(State and Local Agencies)

"Trails means public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians."

RCW 79A.15.010

WWRP - Trails Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	A/D	Mult/Mx	Focus
Team	1	Need	A/D	3/15.0	Local
Team	2	Project Design	D	3/15.0	Technical
Team	3	Immediacy of Threat	A	3/15.0	Local
Team	4	Trail and Community Linkages	A/D	3/15.0	State/Local
Team	5	Water Access, Views, and Scenic Values	A/D	2/10.0	State
Team	6	Wildlife Habitat Connectivity	A/D	1/5.0	State
Team	7	Project Support	A/D	2/10.0	State/Local
Team	8	Cost Efficiencies	A/D	1/5.0	State/Local
IAC Staff	9	GMA Preference	A/D	1/0	State
IAC Staff	10	Population Proximity	A/D	0.5/5.0	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE				A = 80 / D = 80	

KEY:

IAC Score	=	Criteria scored by <i>IAC staff</i>
Team	=	Criteria scored by interdisciplinary evaluation <i>team</i>
A/D	=	Acquisition or Development specific question
Mult/Mx	=	Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
St/Loc/Tech	=	State priority, local priority, or technical consideration
SCORP	=	Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
Focus	=	<i>State/Local/Technical</i> ; Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general <i>statewide</i> needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet <i>local</i> needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet <i>technical</i> considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

WWRP SCORING CRITERIA

Trails**TEAM SCORED****1. NEED. Is the project needed?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(v-vi)

Consider the extent to which the project *fills an important trail need*. For example, consider:

Inventory

- Inventory of existing trails and support facilities
- Physical condition of the inventory

Use

- Amount of use of existing trails and support facilities
- Potential use of proposed trails and support facilities

Meeting the Need

- How the project meets the identified need
- Meets a current or future need
- Unserved or under-served populations

Vision

- Is the project named by location or type as a priority in an adopted local, regional, or statewide recreational or resource plan? If yes, describe how *this* project plays a *significant* role in meeting the priorities of the plan.
- Does the project assist in implementation of a local shoreline master program, updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130? If yes, please describe.
- Consistency with a clearly articulated vision of a trail network or system

Point Range 0 - 5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised April 18, 2006

TEAM SCORED**2. PROJECT DESIGN. Is the proposal appropriately designed for the intended use(s)?**

Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(v)

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- Design complements need
- Design is barrier-free and accessible
- Adequate surfacing, width, spatial relationships
- Grades, curves, and switchbacks
- Appropriate setting and compatibility of uses
- Road crossings and trailhead locations
- Loops and destination trails
- Ease of maintenance
- Realistic cost estimates provided
- Renovation returns the site/facility to its original use and capacity

When considering renovation projects, a proposal to restore a currently underused site to its original intended capacity could score higher if the renovation is to correct problems that are due to circumstances beyond the control of the sponsor (i.e. natural disaster, reached life-expectancy, etc.) and are not associated with inadequate maintenance of the facility.

- a. *No evidence presented* (0 points)
- b. Design does not adequately address the above considerations (1-2 points)
- c. Design *adequately addresses the above considerations* (3 points)
- d. Design addresses the considerations in an outstanding manner. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised April 18, 2006

TEAM SCORED**3. IMMEDIACY OF THREAT. Does a threat to the public availability of a part of the trail exist?**

Acquisition; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(ii)

Consider the availability of alternatives. A project threatened with the loss of a critical link will merit more evaluation points than a proposal where other routes exist.

- a. *No evidence presented* (0 points)
- b. *Minimal threat; trail opportunity appears to be in no immediate danger of a loss in quality or to public use in the next 36 months.* (1-2 points)
- c. *Actions are under consideration that could result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for public use.* (3 points)
- d. *Actions will be taken that will result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for future public use*

or

A threat situation has occurred or is imminent that has led an organization to acquire rights in the land at the request of the applicant agency. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED**4. Trails and Community Linkages. Does the trail project connect trails and communities or provide linkages to community oriented facilities or resources?**Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(iii)(iv); IAC's *State Trails Plan*, Goal 2

Applicants should show trail and/or community linkages to the evaluation team. To what extent does the trail project provide existing or potential linkages with other trails? Does the project enhance a statewide or community trails network? Broadly interpret the term *community* to include, but not be limited to, the following linkages:

- Neighborhoods, subdivisions, business districts
 - Destination facilities, such as parks, scenic overlooks, schools, churches, libraries
 - Urban to rural areas.
- a. *No* evidence is presented..... (0 points)
 - b. *Marginal* trail or community linkages do not improve access to community resources; trail may cross busy streets in an unmanaged way.(1-2 points)
 - c. *Adequate* linkages (3 points)
 - d. *Outstanding* trail and community linkages effectively connect existing and proposed trails, neighborhoods, and improves access to community or destination facilities in a safe manner.(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised April 2,2004

TEAM SCORED

5. **WATER ACCESS, VIEWS, AND SCENIC VALUES. Does the project provide scenic values and/or direct and immediate recreational access to or views of a "significant" natural water body? Water access is the primary criterion; scenic values or views of water are secondary.**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(vii)(ix)

Considerations include, but are not limited to:

- How long does it take to reach the access?
 - What quality is the access (for example, are there obstructions – vegetation, mud, inclines, etc.)?
 - What percentage of visitors will likely use the access?
 - What activities are enhanced by the access?
 - Is comparable access available nearby?
 - What is the quality of any view of water (consider obstructions, restrictions, distance, clarity, diversity, etc.)?
 - How does distance and perspective impact the view or scenic value?
 - How much diversity and variety is provided by the view? (A view may be more interesting if it simultaneously includes water, mountains, sky, or water, cityscape and other diverse elements.)
- a. *No evidence presented* (0 points)
- b. *Poor to fair* water access, views, and scenic values.(1-2 points)
- c. *Fair to good* water access, views, and scenic values (3 points)
- d. *Good to excellent* public water access, views, and scenic values.(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised April 2, 2004

TEAM SCORED**6. WILDLIFE HABITAT CONNECTIVITY. Will this proposal enhance wildlife's *access to food, water, or cover*?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(viii)

Although wildlife biologists commonly agree that most trails act as barriers that negatively impact wildlife connectivity, such is not always the case. Consider, is the project likely to enhance access to food, water or cover? That is:

- Will it *add* any of these elements where they are lacking?
- Will it *protect* these elements where they are declining?
- Will the trail introduce significant human intrusions?
- What steps will the sponsor take to mitigate or minimize impacts to fish and wildlife?

- a. No evidence presented, or negative impacts are not off-set..... (0 points)
- b. Will introduce *marginally* more positive access than negative(1-2 points)
- c. Will *clearly* introduce more positive access than negative..... (3 points)
- d. Will *greatly expand* access for wildlife to food, water, and cover(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised April 2, 2004

TEAM SCORED

7. **PROJECT SUPPORT. The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support for the project* seems apparent.**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(i)

Broadly interpret the term *project support* to include, but not be limited to:

- Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
- The extent that there is project support, including:
 - Voter approved initiatives/bond issues/referenda
 - Ordinance and resolution adoption
 - Public meeting attendance
 - Endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user/"friends" groups
 - Media coverage
 - The extent to which the public was involved in a comprehensive planning process that includes this project.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. Marginal community support. Opportunities for only minimal public involvement (i.e. a single adoption hearing),
and/or
 Little evidence that the public supports the project (1-2 points)
- c. Adequate support (3 points)
- d. The public has received ample and varied opportunity to provide meaningful input into the project, and there is overwhelming support;
and/or
 The public was so supportive from the project's inception that an extensive public participation process was not necessary..... (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED**8. COST EFFICIENCIES. Does the project demonstrate efficiencies and/or reduce government costs through documented use of:**

- Volunteers,
- Donations,
- *Signed* cooperative agreements or
- *Signed* memoranda of understanding (such as no cost easements/leases, maintenance/operation arrangements, or similar cost savings).

Acquisition/Development; *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007*, Chapter 5.

- a. *No* evidence presented.(0 point)
- b. The benefit of any such cost savings is *marginal*.(1-2 points)
- c. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *moderate* efficiencies and/or savings. (3 points)
- d. Cooperative measure(s) will result in *substantial* efficiencies and/or savings.(4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 7, 2003

SCORED BY IAC STAFF

9. **GMA PREFERENCE. Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?**

RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required.)

State law requires that:

- (1) Whenever a state agency is considering awarding grants to finance public facilities, it shall consider whether the applicant[†] has adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.040 (“state law”).
- (2) When reviewing such requests, the state agency shall accord additional preference to applicants[†] that have adopted the comprehensive plan and development regulations. An applicant[†] is deemed to have satisfied the requirements for adopting a comprehensive plan and development regulations if it:
 - Adopts or has adopted within the time periods specified in state law;
 - Adopts or has adopted by the time it requests a grant or loan; or
 - Demonstrates substantial progress toward adopting within the time periods specified in state law. An agency that is more than six months out of compliance with the time periods has not demonstrated substantial progress.
- (3) A request from an applicant[†] planning under state law shall be accorded no additional preference based on subsection (2) over a request from an applicant[†] not planning under this state law.

This question is scored by IAC staff based on information obtained from the state Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, GMA Division. To qualify for the current grant cycle, the GMA comprehensive plan and development regulations must be completed by IAC’s Technical Completion Deadline.

- a. The applicant does *not* meet the requirements of RCW 43.17.250(minus 1 point)
- b. The applicant *meets* the requirements of RCW 43.17.250 (0 points)
- c. The applicant is a nonprofit organization, state or federal agency (0 points)

IAC staff subtracts a maximum of 1 point; there is no multiplier.

Revised 7/23/99

[†] County, city, town, and special district applicants only. This segment of the question does not apply to state agency applicants.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF**10. Proximity to Human Populations. Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities/towns, and county density?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.25.250 (IAC urban area parks)

This question is scored by IAC staff based on a map provided by the applicant. To receive credit, the map must describe the project area and contain a circle with a five-mile radius. As its hub, the circle must use the point on the project's boundary closest to a city or town. The single city or town (if any, including urban growth area boundary) with the highest population touched by the circle is counted in part "a," below. The result from "a" (cities) is added to the result from "b" (counties). This takes into account that counties with high *average* densities are made up of both high and low density areas. Projects located near cities over 5000 population *and* within high density counties receive points from both "a" and "b".

- a. Within 5 miles of a GMA urban growth area boundary or the boundary of an incorporated city/town. In either case, the score is based on the city/town population (OFM):

➤	0 -	4,999.....	(0 points)
➤	5,000 -	9,999	(1 point)
➤	10,000 -	29,999.....	(2 points)
➤	30,000 -	149,999	(3 points)
➤	150,000 -	299,999.....	(4 points)
➤	300,000 -	and above	(5 points)

- b. In a county with a population density (OFM) of:

➤	0 -	249.....	(0 points)
➤	250 -	324	(1 point)
➤	325 -	399.....	(2 points)
➤	400 -	474	(3 points)
➤	475 -	549.....	(4 points)
➤	550 -	and above	(5 points)

IAC staff awards a maximum of 10 points that are later multiplied by 0.5.

Revised May 7, 2003



Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program
Evaluation Criteria

Water Access Category
(State and Local Agencies)

"Water access means boat or foot access to marine waters, lakes, river, or streams."

RCW 79A.15.010

WWRP - Water Access Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	A/D	Mult/Mx	Focus
Team	1	Public Need	A/D	3/15.0	Local
Team	2	Project Design	D	2/10.0	Technical
Team	3	Immediacy of Threat	A	3/15.0	Local
Team	4	Site Suitability	A/D	2/10.0	Technical
Team	5	Expansion	A/D	1/5.0	State
Team	6	Diversity of Recreational Uses	D	1/5.0	State
Team	7	Project Support	A/D	2/10.0	State/Local
Team	8	Cost Efficiencies	A/D	1/5.0	State/Local
IAC Staff	9	GMA Preference	A/D	1/0	State
IAC Staff	10	Population Proximity	A/D	0.5/5.0	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE				Acq = 65 / Dev = 65	

KEY:

Prescore = Criteria *prescored* by IAC staff
 Team = Criteria scored by interdisciplinary *team*
 A/D = Acquisition or Development specific question
 Mult/Mx = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
 Focus = *St/Loc/Tech*; Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general *statewide* needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet *local* needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet *technical* considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

WWRP SCORING CRITERIA

Water Access

TEAM SCORED

1. **PUBLIC NEED. Considering the availability of existing public water access sites within at least 15 miles of the project site, what is the need for additional such sites?**
Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(v-vi)

Establish the water access need by inventorying all available water access opportunities (quality/quantity/use) within the minimum 15-mile service radius *and* considering whether or not the project is named by location or type as a priority in an adopted local, regional, or statewide recreational or resource plan *and* if the project assists in implementation of a local shoreline master program, updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised April 18, 2006

TEAM SCORED

2. **PROJECT DESIGN. Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?**
Development

Measures the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site plan as particularly related to the site and the proposed uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

- Accuracy of Cost Estimates
- Aesthetics.
- Maintenance
- Materials
- Phasing
- Recreation Experiences
- Risk Management
- Space Relationships
- User Friendly/Barrier Free

When considering renovation projects, a proposal to restore a currently underused site to its original intended capacity could score higher if the renovation is to correct problems that are due to circumstances beyond the control of the sponsor (i.e. natural disaster, reached life-expectancy, etc.) and are not associated with inadequate maintenance of the facility.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised April 18, 2006

TEAM SCORED**3. IMMEDIACY OF THREAT. To what extent will this project reduce a threat to the public availability of water access?**

Acquisition; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(iii)

Consider the availability of alternatives. Where none exist, the significance of a threat may be higher.

- a. No evidence presented (0 points)
- b. *Minimal threat*; water access opportunity appears to be in no immediate danger of a loss in quality or to public use *in the next 36 months* (1-2 points)
- c. Actions under *consideration could* result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for public use (3 points)
- d. *Actions will be taken* that will result in the opportunity losing quality or becoming unavailable for future public use

or

A threat situation has occurred or is imminent that has led a *land trust* to acquire rights in the land at the request of the applicant agency. (4-5 points)

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED**4. SITE SUITABILITY. Is the site well suited for the intended recreational uses?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(v)

Compare the physical features of the site against the proposed use. Examine the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location to determine if they are well suited for the intended uses. In general, sites most compatible to the uses proposed score higher.

- a. **Acquisition projects.** Is the site to be acquired well suited for the intended recreational uses?

or
- b. **Development projects.** Will site resources be appropriately made available for recreation; will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development?

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED**5. EXPANSION. Will the project expand an existing recreation area or facility?**

Acquisition/Development

Recognizes that expansion projects generally provide greater benefit-to-cost ratios than new projects. Projects that add to existing assets also often provide greater management flexibility and resource diversity.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

TEAM SCORED**6. DIVERSITY OF RECREATIONAL USES. To what extent does this project provide diversity of possible water based recreational activities?**

Development; RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(iv)

Water access can provide the opportunity for a variety of recreational uses including: swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, viewing, and shellfish gathering. In general, projects providing more *compatible* recreation uses will score better than projects providing just one type of water access opportunity.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED

7. **PROJECT SUPPORT. The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support for the project seems apparent*.**

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- Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program to local, regional, and statewide entities.
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Revised May 7, 2003

TEAM SCORED
8. COST EFFICIENCIES. The extent that this project demonstrates efficiencies and/or reduces government costs through documented use of:

- **Volunteers,**
- **Donations,**
- ***Signed* cooperative agreements or**
- ***Signed* memoranda of understanding (such as no cost easements/leases, maintenance/operation arrangements, or similar cost savings).**

Acquisition/Development; *Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, 2002-2007*, Chapter 5.

- a. *No* evidence presented.(0 point)
- b. The benefit of any such agreement is *marginal*.....(1-2 points)
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Revised May 7, 2003

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Revised 7/23/99

[†] County, city, town, and special district applicants only. This segment of the question does not apply to nonprofit organizations or state and federal agency applicants.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF**10. PROXIMITY TO HUMAN POPULATIONS. Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities/towns, and county density?**

Acquisition/Development; RCW 79A.25.250 (IAC urban area parks)

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Revised May 7, 2003

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